HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,229—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 p.m. Saturday,				
16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6810		
30th "	BENGAL	8456	MONGOLIA	9905
6th Aug	PERSIA	7924		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4350		
10th "	ORIENTAL	8291	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6943	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under th Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guiomet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERA," 5,876 tons Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 31, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Gherzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about	
GISELA	G. Domlanovich	4,216	20th July 1904	
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July	"
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	9,895	20th Aug	"

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 432. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,883	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 16th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDIA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,593	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815: 2nd Class, Rs. 533, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

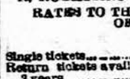
BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. BUNDESRATH	2036	Ahrens	1st Aug 1904
S.S. SOMALI	2955	Volkertsen	11th Aug 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS, McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, harmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn Out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) manufactured for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., and observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and all sufferers should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE TRUSTEES, JOHNSON'S VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. W. Sole Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Sold by Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND Co. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAROBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay		11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the Fifteenth Day of July, 1904, at 3 p. m., where a Scheme for the reconstruction of the Company will be submitted to the Shareholders for their consideration, and if approved, the following Special Resolutions will also be proposed. Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

(1) That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 9,61,000 divided into 961 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to Rs. 96,100 divided into 961 shares of Rs. 100 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the paid up Capital of the Company, which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 900 a share on the 961 shares.

(2) That the existing certificates of the 961 shares be called in by the Directors and cancelled and that new certificates be issued.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurerers & Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, Central Disinfection Depot, Jullundur City, upto the 31st July, 1904, for the supply, in whole or in part, of the following Articles to the Central Disinfection Depot, between October 1st, 1904, and March 31st, 1905:—

Name of Articles.	Probable requirements.
Perchloride of Mercury	3,103 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid (Commercial)	10,076 lbs.
Disinfecting Fluid, Little's, Dusseck's or Similar Fluid	2,959 gallons.
Fine New Green Crystals	718 tins.
Stoneware Jars, 2 1-2 gallons	449
Jullundur Pattern Stoves	447

Except in the case of "Jullundur pattern stoves" Tenders must be accompanied by samples of the Articles.

Forms of the Tender and further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovenamed officer.

The acceptance of any Tender will be conditional to the execution of an agreement.

The Superintendant, Central Disinfection Depot, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES—FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY ICE COMPANY'S PREMISES, Cochin Street, Ballard Pier. Price Rs. 1-12-0 per Maund of 28 lbs.

FOR SALE.—Gents., Ladies, Boys and Girls CHEAP blackwaxed BOOTS and SHOES.—SUTOR & Co., 8, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A smart YOUNG MAN, with a slight knowledge of Engineering and the Mill-Stores business, for travelling. A Parsee preferred.—EMPIRE ENGINEERING Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

WANTED, by a European Firm, a SALESMAN, who understands Fancy Goods, Woollens, &c. Salary according to capabilities and experience. Apply by letter to Box "No. 1129 J.," care of this Paper.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 13, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

WHY SUFFER?

SEND particulars of your DISEASE with Two Anna Stamps for advice to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
132, Broadway, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co., the following fancy goods suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks time-pieces, table clocks, lady's and gent's gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodians, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, terra-cotta figure and busts, centre-pieces, Japanese pots, wall screens, cash boxes, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 500 BOXES TIN PLATES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock Duty paid Warehouse, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Lookmanji Imsaiji.

Ex s s Koordistan.

250 boxes I C W Tin Plates, 20 inches by 14 inches each 112 sheets about 80 lbs.

Ex s s Tabaristan.

250 boxes I C W Tin Plates. 20 inches by 14 inches each 112 sheets about 30 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 30 p m, Messr CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman, consisting of cases of plated fruit knives and forks, silver tea spoons, sweet dishes, pepper pots, scent bottles and salver, plated fish carver and fork, ice pails, biscuit box, sardine box, toast rack, butter dish, bread tray, cheese dish, etc.

The above on is view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman;—Ebonized cottage piano nearly new, by Blankenstein, London and Berlin. Wimbridge made single bedstead and minor door almira, bookcase, bookstand, clothes press, cupboard, sofas, easy and light chairs, 12 light gas chandelier, perambulators.

On account of the concerned ex s s Liebenfels.

A T S I-10-10 cases, each 300 trunks each ½ lb gum and combination biscuits.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 circular double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
3 sets nickel silver mounted English harness.
3 English polo saddles.
3 English semi military saddles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the sole surviving Mortgagee, Mr. Pandurang Vithoba Desai, and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagors Anant Vithal, Bapoo Gopal, and the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the deceased mortgagors Bhikibai, widow of Vithal Katree Mangoli, Mangroo, wife of Anant Gopal and Damoder Anant, and also on account and at the risk of Jagganath Krishnojee, the confirming party, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the property described in the schedule below under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of August, 1894.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that the piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 219, New No. D.-326, old survey No. 3-113, and New Survey No. 4-1536, together with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

The first house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 4751 (1) and Street No. 53, and the second house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 4751 (2) and Street No. 83 A, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Postlajee Kalia, on the West by the house of Rattan Ranujee, on the North by the Mahim Bazar Road cross lane aforesaid, and on the South partly by the oart of Damodhana Maneckjee and partly by the passage leading to that well which is reserved for public and also for common use of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennet and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 623 OF 1902.

Kersondass Karamsey and another ... Plaintiffs.

versus.

Dr. Ruttonbai and others ... Defendants.

Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell on the spot the properties firstly and secondly described in the schedule hereunder written on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1904, respectively by Public Auction by order and instructions of Messrs Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga, and Ardeshir Merwanjee Madon, the special Commissioners appointed by the Court decree herein dated the 22nd day of December, 1903, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1, to be sold on SUNDAY, the 24th day of July, 1904, at 4 p m.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, bungalow and outhouses and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Palli Danda Road, in Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana, Registration sub district of Bandra containing by admeasurement (3300) three thousand and three hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Thana as forming part of survey Nos. 162 and 176, and plot No. 4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the fields of Ellias and Paul Pereira respectively, on or towards the west by the Public Road, and on or towards the north by a piece of land forming part of survey Nos. 162 and 176, belonging to Bai Avabai wife of Limjee Jamsetjee Bhajiwala and on or towards the south by the fields of the said Ellias and Paul Pereira, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No.

LOT No. 2, to be sold on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1904, at 4-30 p m.

SECONDLY,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on Oomerkhady Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (24) two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Meherali Carimji, on or towards the west by the house of Mr. Heru, on or towards the north by the Public Road, called Oomerkhady and on or towards the south by a Gully and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Fazendari in the name of Pestonjee Nasserwanjee Ogra or Kaka, and the said messuage tenements whereon is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3543 and Street No. 43.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1904.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

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as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

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Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1901.

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WRITES IN COLOURS.

The Latest Development of the well-known Remington.

A Necessary Adjunct to every Up-to-date Office, being a Time and Money Saver.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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FOR the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore. A fully competent EUROPEAN or PARSI WEAVING MASTER, to take charge of about 500 Looms with preparation. No one but thoroughly sober, honest and energetic man need apply. Address enclosing copies of certificates and giving at least two good references in India to

THE MANAGING PARTNER,
Elgin Mills Co.,
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PETROL

Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY,

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... " 6
Quarterly ... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... " 6
Quarterly ... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 13.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 3-4	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-8	= + 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 11-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	58	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·20 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·41	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged.
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 26·80	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 6·10	do	Bombay
Rs. 1·30	do	Madras

Rs. 37·20 At 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received ·07 per cent. Average rate 15·98.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1·50	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 1·30	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 2·80 At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received ·07 per cent. Average rate 16·00.

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 41,80,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10, buyers

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 27 1-4, J.-A., done firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 J.-A. sellers easier
Brown 30 1-2 A.-S., sellers easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold, 35 1-2 S. O. done steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		25-3
" Mutton "		26

Tone—steady.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·68 + 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·28 +7	5·93 +3	5·44
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·28 +2	5·24 +2	5·22 +2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·21 +2	5·21 +2	5·21 +2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	800
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	11·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July	10·81 + 9
Do. do. December	9·52 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·73 unchanged
Do. do. Dec.	9·35— 5
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 13th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,353	bales.
Wheat	11,907	cwts.
Linseed	15,607	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,118	"
Gingellyseed	844	"
Poppyseed	2,684	"
Groundnuts	57	"
Castorseed	1,967	"
Rice	31,224	"
Myrabollams	336	"
Cottonseed	772	"
Mowraseed	7,?07	"
Gram	275	"
Jowar	5,432	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 6 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		136
Shanghai	30	do	do	190
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2 to 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-10
1st Settlement 1st August	98-8

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 10 0 to 5 11 0		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 11 0 to 5 12 0		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	22	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 8,000
Imports	do 1,000

July Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·30 + 2	5·95 + 2	5·45 + 1
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·28	5·24	5·22
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl**
5·21	5·21	5·21

COTTON.—Tone steady with a good enquiry rom the mills.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st July to 7th July :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	16
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	2
Native States coin	...
Total	18
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	3
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	3
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	...
Government Bullion	71
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	4
Total	75

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 47 of purchased Silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	4 28-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26 11-16

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MELVILLE—DOWN—July 7, at St. Ann's Church, Indore, by the Rev C Palmer, assisted by the Rev J M E Cooke, Captain Alan Melville, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to Evelyn Mary Elisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev C J Down, Rector of Winforton, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

BEALE—At Cawnpore, Margaret Beale, widow of the late Senior Apothecary J Beale, aged 84 years.
EEDE—At the Ripon Hospital, Simla, of malarial fever, George Reginald Blackburn Eede, Guard, E B S Railway, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs J W Eede, aged 21 years, 1 month and 2 days.
GRAHAM—July 2, at Naini Tal, of heart failure, Edward Graham, of Fyzabad, U P India, aged 84 years.
KLOPP—July 10, at the Ezra Hospital, Calcutta, Elsie Gordon, the wife of Charles E H Klopp.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-9m., 0-52a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-54a.
Damoder Lukhmidas Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Britannia Mills, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Lieut. J. C. S. Kendall of the 104th Rifles has reported to the police the theft of a small cash box containing notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 537 from his residence in Marine Lines.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mail for Singapore and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umbilo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p. m. on the 17th and 18th instead of 9th and 20th instant.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc., during the last month :—Messrs. Shet Gokuldass Dayaram, Khetoo Jetha Shet, Ratansi Karamsi, J. P., Virjee Maloo, sweets; Messrs. Shah Jetha Lalljee, Thaker Mulji Dewraj, Dewchand Rawjee, Thakersi Rawjee Shet, and Mangaldass Cloth Market merchants, fruit and sweets.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. J.M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Babaji Bapoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged fifty years. On Tuesday evening the deceased was crossing the level crossing near the Mahaluxmi Railway Station, when he was knocked down and run over by a passing light engine. His left leg was smashed and he was removed to the hospital for treatment. He died on Wednesday, A verdict of accidental death was returned.

GAMBLERS FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged, Ismail, Ibrahim and Akbar, Mahomedans, with gambling with cards and dice. It appeared that on receiving certain information on Wednesday, police sepoy No. 1912 C., proceeded to the Baba Dabhu Street and found about eight persons gambling in the street. He succeeded in arresting the accused before the Court and the rest escaped. The first accused was convicted of a similar offence on a previous occasion. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate fined the first Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

CHEATING A JEWELLER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Raoji Jetha, a native of Kathiawar, with cheating one Gulabchand Joharmull in respect of a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 475. Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted. The evidence showed that the complainant was in the service of Raichand Ameerchand and Company, jewellers of Moombadevi. About a year ago the accused went to complainant's shop and asked for a gold neck ornament. A number of ornaments were shown to him and he selected one from among them. He then told complainant to go with him to the shop of a Bhatia with the ornament. Complainant did so. On going there, the Bhatia told the accused to take the ornament to his house and show it to his family. The accused left telling complainant to wait there till his return. He, however, failed to return. A report was made to the police, who recently arrested the accused at Cutch-Mandvi. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT POONA.

SPEECH BY THE GAEKWAR.

HIS HIGHNESS, the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda G. C. S. I., K. C. B. writes a correspondent, visited the High School for Native girls, the Female Training College and the practising Primary School attached thereto at Poona on the 8th instant. His Highness accompanied by His Aide-de-Camp arrived punctually at one o'clock, and was received by the Lady Superintendent, and a few members of the Maharashtra Female Education Society at the entrance to the newly built primary school. As the Maharaja ascended the steps, four little girls, dressed all alike, sang a song of welcome, gracefully making the obeisance so familiar to His Highness in his own dominions.

He was then conducted through the five classes of the Primary School and listened with appreciative attention to the teaching being given, which in one class was an object lesson, in another a singing lesson, in a third a kindergarten lesson. The delighted faces of these little children—who were all dressed in their holiday garments plainly testified to their joy at his kindness in coming to see them.

In the Drill Hall of the new building, a class of young children performed a pretty and intricate figure with bar bells, the elder girls sang an English song, and three girls—one of whom has lately won two certificates for practical and theoretical music from Trinity College, London—played a trio all of which elicited applause from the Maharaja Saheb.

The next move was to the Female Training College. Here again each class was visited in turn, in the highest a melodious sanskrit sloka being sung to musical accompaniments. His Highness not only listened to the teaching but himself put questions to the pupils. The High School was taken next where Domestic Science, Chemistry, English Poetry, were being taught. The Maharaja Saheb was pleased to remark more than once upon the excellent English accent of the girls, their pretty writing and graceful drawing. After visiting the senior class of the "Gayan Samaja" attached to the Female Training College His Highness—at the request of the Lady Superintendent kindly consented to say a few words to the teachers and pupils, who all assembled in the central Hall of the High School building for the purpose :—

"His Highness said :—Miss Sorabji has asked me to make a speech, I came here wholly unprepared for such a demand, nor is it easy, on the spur of the moment to meet it, yet I hardly like to refuse, and shall therefore say a few words to you. It gives me much pleasure to say that I am in fully sympathy with the good work that is being carried on in these institutions and I have been greatly pleased with all that I have seen and heard. If I had more time at my disposal I should have like to examine each pupil individually, but that has not been possible. I congratulate the Lady Superintendent on her able management and thorough superintendence, and you upon the education which you are receiving. Let me export you to make a special effort to prove to the world the necessity and benefits of female education. You should earnestly endeavour to improve the condition of those around you. When you leave school you will occupy various spheres of life. Make it then your duty, to impart to others the blessings which you have here received, and by your pure and holy lives convince, those who are opposed to the education of women, that their prejudices are without foundation. I wish you every happiness in your life and work, and with these words I leave you." His Highness resumed his seat amidst the ringing applause of the teachers and pupils—all of whom showed their keen appreciation of his address.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, president of the Maharashtra Female Education Society then rose and thanked His Highness on behalf of the Society for his kind visit and gracious sympathy, which, he said though most pleasing and gratifying, were not to be wondered at from the most enlightened and cultured Maharajah of the Presidency.

Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan then garlanded His Highness, and after bidding good bye the distinguished guest drove away.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CIVIC RECOGNITION.

IN pursuance of a requisition signed by sixty-four members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and forwarded to the President, a special meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall for the purpose of passing a resolution for giving suitable expression to the feelings with which the Corporation had learnt of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta to be a Knight Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and for congratulating him on the honour conferred on him by his Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor. Mr. James Macdonald presided and there was a very large attendance of members. There was a large gathering of the public in the hall and on the galleries.

The President in addressing the meeting said they heard so much of his voice on the subject of this meeting on a previous occasion that he should not attempt to inflict upon them the task of hearing more from him at present; and he was the more reconciled to limit the expression of his own sentiments as he knew and felt full well that every sentiment of approbation and admiration which he might weakly attempt to express would be more fully and eloquently placed before them by other and abler councillors. He therefore called upon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to move the resolution entrusted to him.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said : Mr. President, We meet to-day to express our gratification and offer our hearty congratulations to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta on his appointment as Knight Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. I esteem it a highly valued privilege to be called upon to lay before you the following proposition :—That this Corporation desire to place on record their sense of gratification at the appointment, as Knight Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta C. I. E., M. A., who, besides the great and valuable work done by him for the country and Empire in manifold directions for a long series of years, has with exemplary self-sacrifice, independence and integrity of purpose, rendered unique services to the city of Bombay as a member of the Corporation for the last thirty-two years. That this Corporation tender their warm and hearty congratulation to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for the honour done to him by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E." The K. C. I. E., Sir Bhalchundra continued, is a rare honour and when bestowed on a private citizen it make conspicuous merits. But valuable as is the honour, it was never more fitly bestowed. The only point about it, is that it was so long in coming. By its bestowal upon our fellow councillor we feel a kind of reflected glory falling upon us. We feel, we are ourselves honoured, in the person of our friend and colleague. We feel a personal pride and pleasure at the honour having been conferred on one, we all esteem so highly, and one whom we have the privilege to count as one of ourselves. Sir Pherezeshah M. Mehta's public services have been many and various, but this is not the time to dwell upon his services to the country at large. On the present occasion I must confine myself to his Municipal services rendered to this city during a period of over thirty years. In the midst of a most active public life and busy professional career, he has given ungrudgingly his time and talents to the services of this city. He may be fitly called the "Father of the Corporation" (Applause). If I mistake not, he is the only member of the Corporation now living who was connected with the old Bench of Justices. He became a member of that body in November 1870. At that time there was a considerable discontent about the work of Justices and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta read a paper on Municipal Government, in which he sketched with remarkable prescience a scheme of an elected Municipal Corporation almost identical in constitution with the one adopted in the Act of 1872.

MUNICIPAL WORK.

In shaping the Act of 1888 also, he bore a personal part as member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Thus in bringing into existence the present constitution of the Corporation, Sir Pherozshah took a conspicuously active and helpful part. In the meetings of the Corporation itself, he has been a most regular, painstaking and useful member with a singularly clear head and almost unerring judgment with unrivalled and persuasive eloquence and readiness in debate, with consummate mastery of the Municipal history of the city and with the prestige which comes from long standing and experience, he has been an indispensable guide in all our deliberations (Applause). One who without party considerations has held the balance evenly between the Municipal Executive and the so called opposition and has led the Corporation on many an occasion to take practically sound views on important questions. He has been so unremitting in his attendance that in the course of thirty two years he had occasion to seek leave of absence only on three occasions, on two of which he was engaged in the Viceregal Council. When in town he is invariably present at the Corporation meetings. How much our debates benefit by the tactful guidance, his practical common sense, his clear judgment and his convincing eloquence, every one here will testify to by personal knowledge. Among the numerous subjects which have received special attention from him I may note : (1) Government Contribution in aid of Primary Education; (2) the relative responsibility of Government and the Corporation as to the cost of medical relief in Bombay ; (3) the apportionment of Plague charges and the powers of the plague committee; (4) drainage ; (5) the apportionment of the Police Charges ; (6) the Corporation's share of the liquor licence fees, (7) the fight with the Tramway Company ; and (8) water supply. Outside the Corporation too, he has loyally supported the Corporation's interest. He has been the Corporation's representative in the Bombay Legislative Councils ever since the amendment of the Indian Councils Act and in that capacity he has never failed to stand up by the Corporation, whenever the occasion required it.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

When the Bombay Improvement Trust Bill was before the Council, Sir Pherezeshah Mehta (then Mr.) was in England, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was so impressed with the value of his presence in the Council that he offered to postpone the reading of the Bill if Sir P. M. Mehta would return and take his seat in the Council. It was then arranged that Sir Pherozeshah should expedite his return. The Corporation elected him as its representative in the Council and he was able to return in time for the second reading. How well he did his work and how he proved a tower of strength to the popular side in the Council, only those who were intimately associated with him can fully appreciate. Whether in or out of the Corporation Sir Pherozeshah has been characterised by one quality more than another and that is his fearless independence. Not a mere man of ideas but of convictions, he has the rare gift of asserting those convictions in the face of difficulties whether they came from officials or non-officials. His public career is remarkable for this that he has stood on occasions against his own people as he has stood against Government whenever he thought the public or Government were wrong. This is a trait of character which deserves to be appreciated particularly because it shows that we have in him a public man who thinks for himself and is not swayed by personal considerations. He is a brilliant criminal lawyer, and if he had chosen he might have commanded a roaring practice in his profession; but his love for the Corporation has been greater than his love of self-interest and he has often preferred to be in his seat in the Corporation Hall rather than in his seat in the Court. (Applause). In the Viceregal Legislative Council he showed a degree of fearlessness and independence in his criticism of Government measures that it called forth some resentment on the part of some of the Government members ; but he was unmoved in his course and the fearless criticism which he then made on the introduction of the "New Spirit" in the August Council Chamber, was made the occasion of a popular demonstration in his honour on his return to Bombay (Applause). The recognition of his sterling merit and life long work, from Government has come after all, and it is all the more grateful to us, his friends, in so far as it is an assurance of genuine appreciation. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has endeared himself to us all by broad minded sympathies and utter absence of pettiness or sectional bias in him. He is always actuated by lofty principles and genuine patriotism. His unremitting attendance at the meetings of the Corporation as well as its numerous committees, has involved an amount of self sacrifice on his part which few outside the circle of his intimate friends can have any conception of. With such brilliant antecedents Sir Pherozeshah will have a long, and yet more brilliant career in the future. His powers of head and heart are still unabated and let us pray the Almighty will long spare him to serve the city as well as the country as zealously as he has done in the past. With these few observations I commend this proposition to your unanimous acceptance (Loud and prolonged Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in seconding the proposition said :—Mr. President, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by Sir Balchandra Krishna and in doing so, echo the sentiments to which he has given expression. It is asked why has the Corporation taken the unusual course of having a special meeting on this occasion, I say it is because Sir Pherozeshah's services are unusual, nay, they are unique, and it is but right that such pre-eminent services should be recognised in a befitting manner We all know that the consideration of important subjects has had at times, to be postponed in the absence of Sir Pherozeshah. Meetings have been called to suit his convenience when really important questions have had to be discussed, But such occasions have been very few. Sir Pherezeshah is one of those Councillors who make it a point of attending almost every meeting from beginning to end. It is not unknown to the Councillors that the proceedings of an unfinished debate have been prolonged on two or three occasions, when through some unavoidable cause Sir Pherozeshah has been unable to attend at the commencement of a meeting. I mention this merely to show that the Corporation as a whole consider his presence indispensable when really important matters are to be discussed and decided. The question arises, how has he attained that position? I say, he has done so by his great abilities his extensive experience and judicial mind, coupled with untiring energy, whole-hearted devotion to duty, his singleness of purpose and above all his self-sacrifices. In Sir Pherozeshah we find both the Bench and the Bar combined. He is both a judge and an advocate. He approaches every question with an open mind and bestows careful consideration to every argument for and against before making up his mind. When once he has formed his conclusions he becomes an advocate and fearlessly espouses the cause with a vigour and a strength of argument well-nigh unanswerable. His success is due not so much to his ability as an advocate, though that goes a great way—but to his invariable practice of judicially weighing all arguments before-hand with an open mind and not coming to hasty and immature conclusions. And gentlemen, he has never shrunk from paying the penalty of having an open mind on all questions. There is a certain class of the public, who imagine that real public service lies in opposing everything that emanates from the officers, be they Municipal or be they Government. If any one has the temerity at times of speaking in favour of such officers, however just their cause may be, he is charged by this class with vacillation, Sir Pherozeshah has never cared for the opinions of such people. We all know how at times he has been an uncompromising critic of the officials and how on other occasions their doughty champion. His sense of justice revolts against undue blame of censure being passed on any one, be he an official or a non-official. What a noble example to emulate! It is with a view to place on record our appreciation of such a career that the unusual course of calling a special meeting has been adopted and I feel sure you will all agree with me when I say that we are fully justified in convening it. I will now refer to another question viz. why do the public rejoice at the honour of Knighthood that has been conferred upon Mr. Mehta, What difference does it make whether the honourable gentleman is called Mr. Mehta or Sir Pheroseshah? I will say at once that it makes not the slightest difference whether our popular citizen is called Mr. Mehta or Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The difference lies in the recognition by the King-Emperor of a career which he held in high estimation by the people. We Indians are essentially a conservative people and we hold the ruling Sovereign in great veneration. We value very highly any mark of appreciation and recognition that emanates from His Majesty. It is because the services of a man like Mr. Mehta have been so appreciated and recognised that we all rejoice and wish to offer him our sincere and hearty congratulations. We congratulate him because he has set a noble example of public usefulness, which has won the appreciation of both the rulers and the ruled—an example which will serve for emulation, for a very long time to come. The value of a lifelike Sir Pherozeshah's is not to be gauged merely by the amount of useful work done by him and this is very great ; but the example he sets for others to imitate and try to do the same. In conclusion I will readily admit that our rejoicings are not free from a tinge of selfishness because in honouring Sir Perozeshah, we desire that all the other public men should endeavour to act up to him and thereby prove more useful to their country and further we desire that Sir Pherozeshah should continue to serve his country as ably and as zealously for very many years to come.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock said the object of the meeting was to show the appreciation of that representative body of the city of Bombay of the eminent services rendered by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and he was sure that they were all in accord with that object. Those of them who had sat upon that board and had had on opportunity of listening to the eloquent speeches that Sir Pherozeshah had so frequently favoured them with, had always been struck with the objects he had at heart. Among those objects which he had at heart were interests of that great city, first and foremost. Not only in that Corporation had his services called forth the admiration of his friends, but even beyond the precincts of the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah had shown all those characteristics of statesmanship which had conduced to the ultimate result of the honour that had been conferred on him. His powers of debate had no doubt been of very great service to the Municipality, because very often they had some knotty subjects to discuss, and it was very important that they should have a man who had the grasp of all Municipal subjects so closely as Sir Pherozeshah had, who was able to unravel the many complicated questions, which were brought before them and which often led them into confusion. The very lowest of the citizens might be sure to obtain every assistance from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in solving any difficulty pertaining to the Municipality. (Applause.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak said the ability and sphere of activities of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were so multifarious that every speaker had something fresh to speak upon. If a special public honour was to be regarded as a mark of appreciation of public services, then he thought never was such honour more aptly bestowed than in the present instance. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a foremost public man of a most commanding personality in the whole of India. The seventy-two members of the Corporation were called "Civic Fathers" of the city, although it was a question whether such a term could be appropriately applied to them. Sir Pherozeshah was a civic father in every sense of the word. Members present at the meeting as well as those who had left the Corporation would admit that they owed their Municipal career to the encouragement and to the initiation, and to very sound and wholesome advice given to them by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. There was hardly any public man who had not received inspiration from him as to how to do his duty as a publicman. Some of the striking features of his characterestic were his fearless independence and the interest he took in all the subjects that came before him. At the moment the announcement was made, both friends and foes combined in giving due praise to the man who had cast glory not upon this City only, but upon the whole of India. (Applause).

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil said since the formation of the Corporation some half a dozen members had been honoured by their King-Emperor with the title of Knighthood, but that was the first occasion when a special meeting had been convened. He was glad that a precedent of that nature had been created by their present President, and he trusted that it would be followed on future occasions when any of the members was honoured in a similar manner.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he intended to speak very little on the present occasion owing to his life-long and intimate relations with the distinguished person whom they were specially called together that afternoon to honour. He ventured to think that in the Corporation he could, therefore, safely lay claim to speak with larger experience and greater authority than any one else. In his opinion the two persons above all others to whom Bombay was vastly indebted for present civic greatness were Mr. Arthur Crawford, their former Municipal Commissioner and Sir P. M. Mehta (Applause.) Mr. Crawford had high ideals of Municipal greatness for Bombay. In his days only primitive ideas prevailed as to sanitary and other Municipal requirements and Bombay primarily owed her sanitary progress to his energy and organising talent. He laid the first solid foundation of it and in Mr. Wacha's opinion that Commissioner deserved a statue. After him came a band of stalwart, band of public spirited citizens, who greatly helped the cause of Municipal reform and advanced Municipal progress at an important stage. There were Messrs. Forbes, Maclean, Grattan Geary, Nowroji Furdoonji, Mundlik, Sorabji Shapurji, Martin wood, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Paterson, Major Selby and others, Sir Pherozeshah was associated with them, But another period of greater and more salutary progress came and the City owed it almost entirely to Sir Pherozeshah, the liberal civic charter she now possessed. The Municipal Act by which she was now governed was his handiwork and that of Mr. Telang. Originally the Bill was drafted by Sir Charles Ollivant, based on a mischievous principle. The commissioner was to be the master of the Corporation and the Corporation was to be his slave. But Sir Pherozeshah scented the evil of such a reactionary measure and strove hard to cast overboard the Bill framed on those lines and he amply succeeded. He made the Municipal Corporation the superior administrative body, while the Municipal Commissioner was its executive. If was because Sir Pherozeshah was the real author of the present Act that he had been able to interpret so many knotty points that had arisen from time to time. Throughout all these fifteen years that the Act had been in operation there had been no more cautious navigator of marked ability, great sagacity and judgment than he. He had steered the Municipal bark from many a dangerous Scylla and brought it to a haven safely (Applause). In concluding his remarks Mr. Wacha said that the rising generation of young men profit by the example of Sir Pherozeshah and let each of them strive to imitate his brilliant and unique Municipal career (Applause.)

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said Sir Pherozeshah set an excellent example by always obeying the rulings of the President, though he might have at times differed with him.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji referred to the spirit of fairness which Sir Pherozeshah always showed during debates in the Corporation.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe also supported the proposition. He said never in the history of the Corporation had such a complete unanimity of feeling prevailed in regard to a proposition in which they desired to express their keen appreciation of an honour done to a distinguished member of their body. There was no man living who could be more honestly said to have contributed to the establishment of the Local Self-Government on a solid footing than his friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The city and the Corporation combined lay under a deep debt of obligation to Sir P. M. Mehta whose name would always be associated with all that was best with the Local Self Government. He had been associated with him in the Municipal affairs for a number of years and what appealed to him was that broad tolerant attitude which he assured in all matters relating to the various communities of that city. In him there was a complete absence of sectarian spirit which enabled them to do their work in harmony. He desired that every one of them unite in expressing the hope that Sir Pherozeshah might be spared for many years to come to aid the Corporation with his right experience which had been of immense value in the past and which was absolutely indespensable in the future (Applause).

Dr. Sukhia described Sir Pherozeshah as the "uncrowned king" of the Corporation. He said Sir Pherozeshah had worked wonders in this city and in India (Applause). However Dr. Sukhia considered the honour conferred on Sir Pherozeshah to be a fifth classs honour, when he compared it with the honour conferred on one by the Almighty for reghteousness, uprightness and rectitude (Laughter) He admired Sir Pherozeshah for his ability, for his ripe experience in municipal matters and his fearless and independent criticism. He not only admired him, but respected him and loved him (Laughter). Dr. Sukhia then proceeded to describe Sir Pherozeshah's failings such as his supposed infallibility, intolerance and absolutism, when the President called upon him to order and withdraw the expressions.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya said Sir Pherozeshah while discussing a question in which the Corporation was against Government, always took up a loyal attitude towards it.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit said among the many qualities that characterised Sir Pherozeshah there was one which had been left unnoticed. It was his extreme accessibility. All sorts of persons, included the members of the Corporation went to his chamber to consult him on various subjects. Sir Pherozeshah always treated them admirable patience and courtesy.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

The Corporation then proceeded with the business of the ordinary meeting.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRUST.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Kurrimbhoy Ibrahim moved that the excerpts of the proceedings of the meetings of the Improvement Trust held on the 7th, 21st and 28th June be recorded. He called the attention of the Corporation to a resolution moved by Mr. Wacha at the meeting of the Trust pointing out certain lax practice which prevailed in regard to placing communications at once before the Board. He said in connection with this subject it would be interesting to know what the three representives of the Corporation had to say with regard to the attitude they had taken up by opposing Mr. Wacha's proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola explained the circumstances under which delay was caused in placing the Commissioner's letter before the Board of the Trust. He said all papers and documents, before being submitted to the Trustees were to be minuted upon by the Chairman. Certain facts and figures were to be collected and when ready, the minutes were circulated to the members. This had been the procedure ever since the Trust came into existence. The minutes on the Commissioner's letter occupied thirty printed pages of foolscap paper and in that minute the Chairman Mr. Rebsch clearly stated that he was sorry that he took seven months to prepare it but, the subject was an important one and required very careful attention and that he could not therefore bring it earlier before them. That explained away the cause of the delay. When the matter was discussed by the Board not a word was said about the delay ; and about a month after Mr. Rebsch's departure, Mr. Wacha brought forward this note of censure which they very naturally opposed.

Mr. Wacha said when the Commissioner's letter with Mr. Rebsch's minute was placed before the Board, he was not in possession of all the materials and that was the reason why he did not enquire about the delay them. He went through all the papers, and when he found out that there had been lax practice of delaying important correspondence like the Commissioner's letter, he thought is his duty to put on end to that practice. He had not the slightest idea in his mind to convey any censure to the President. Mr. Ibrahim could not refute his argument that it was a lax practice and should be stopped.

The debate was adjourned to Monday next.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L.M. & S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 21st April.

Assistant Surgeon C.M. Rodrigues acts as Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, Savantvadi, with effect from the 21st April.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the District of Dharwar, is appointed, a Migistrate of the First Class.

Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, on relief, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, relieving Captain R. H. Palin.

Captain A. H. Bolton, 112th Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, transferred.

The services of Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, and of Captain G. C. Burn, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Captain G. C. Burn.

Third Class Magistrates in the districts noted against, their names :—Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S. Dharwar and Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S. Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S. is appointed Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency, on the termination of his appointment as Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., acts as Collector of Larkana, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

The Reverend P. J. Molony is appointed to be Chaplain of Neemuch.

Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., acts as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., is appointed a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., deceased.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., to be second assistant and in supersession of previous orders the following appointments are made :—With effect from 28th September 1903, Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., to be First Assistant vice Mr. C.N. Seddon, I. C. S., Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Calcraft-Kennedy, promoted. With effect from 31st October 1903, Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Percival, appointed to be Under Secretary, Political and Judicial Departments. With effect from 12th, December 1903, Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., to be First Assistant vice Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S. With effect from 15th December 1903, Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., to be First Assistant vice Mr. C.W.M. Hudson, I.C.S., promoted. Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant. With effect from 13th March 1904, Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., transferred to the Government of India.

The lieu of Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., on his British appointment is suspended with effect from the 1st June, and the following promotions are made :—With effect from 1st June, Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., to be First Assistant vice Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Brendon, promoted.

Captain S. H. Burnett, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I. M. S., continuing to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District.

Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., acts as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay

Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and one day, combined with furlough for sixteen months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Thursday :—A general fall of pressure has taken place. It has been greatest in Baluchistan and North West India. But the change that has had most important effect upon the weather is a slight to brisk fall in Behar, Chota Nagpur, and West Bengal where the winds show a tendency to cyclonic circulation and a depression may be forming. An increase in rainfall has accompanied this change of conditions in Nort-East India and light rain has been fairly general in Bengal while showers have extended into the United Provinces, East of Central India, North of the Central Provinces and North of the East Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma ; light rain on the West Coast ; showers in Assam, Simla and Mussoorie Hills and the Sumontane districts. Masulipatam reports fully 4 inches. Cherrapoonjee and Bhamo 3, Silchar Simla and Cawnpore, 2 1-2, Dehradun and Nowgong 2, Gorakhpur and Dibrugarh 1 1-2 inches, Much depends on the changes now in progress in North East India. If as seems probable, the depression forms in that area rainfall during the next 24 hours will be fairly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur Behar and the adjoining districts of the United and Central Provinces and of Central India. Showers are probable in Assam West Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas ; light to moderate rain in Burma and the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Alboin, Captain A. Ralston, which arrived in Harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok reports having experienced South-West monsoon. The steamer Fenay Lodge, Captain J. Neuman, which arrived in Harbour yesterday from Cape Town, met with moderate to fresh monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Crop prospects generally good so far

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far in sufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants and food-grains doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing equal last year. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Showery. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	24 57	30 47	30 48	23 15
Thursday, 14th July	1 12	0? 07	0 18	0 25
Total	24 69	30 54	30 66	23 40
Total fall to 14th July, '03	36 ?2	28 15	33 74	16 9?
Total fall to 14th July, '02	14 24	20 91	20 44	21 42

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 13th July	0	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY. THE 14TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·43?	NW	23	94·0	88·9	67	......	0·00	0·03
Jask	29·473	NE	7	93·3	85·2	86	......	0·00	− 0·13
Muscat	29·515	SE	6	92·5	89·5	80	......	0·00	− 0·38
Aden	29·675	SW	5	95·2	82·8	79	......	0·00	− 0·01
Lahore	29·298	SE	5	105·9	89·3	63	......	1·1?	− 3·67
Sirsa	29·389	SW	10	107·5	83·1	56	......	1·21	− 2·38
Delhi	29·408	WNW	4	95·7	80·7	64	......	5·86	− 2·03
Agra	29·429	SE	3	93·0	79·9	85	0·01	11·3?	+ 3·35
Cawnpore	29·447	WNW	3	99·8	78·3	87	2·67	9·96	+ 2·18
Allahabad	29·439	WNW	7	91·6	79·1	90	0·04	3·18	− 8·21
Jhansi	29·418	WSW	7	88·2	77·6	85	0·48	10·1?	− 1·7
Jacobabad	29·310	ESE	8	103·7	82·2	74	......	0·30	− 0·27
Karachi	29·496	W	21	90·4	[illegible]	81	......	0·00	− 0·27
Jeypore	29·497	WSW	7	94·2	78·6	69	......	4·95	− 1·78
Ajmere	29·517	W	[illegible]	88·9	77·0	75	......	4·61	− 1·31
Deesa	29·555	SSW	19	94·6	77·1	85	......	4·14	− 2·19
Ahmedabad	29·587	WSW	4	95·2	78·1	79	......	5·83	− 6·26
Bhuj	29·507	W	25	91·3	78·9	74	......	1·52	− 3·43
Jamnagar	29·533	WSW	27	91·0	79·7	72	......	7·88	− 0·08
Dwarka	29·564	SW	22	85·9	80·3	81	......	1·98	......
Rajkot	29·553	WSW	16	93·4	76·6	78	0·04	10·9	− 0·28
Bhavnagar Para.	29·6?2	SW	13	95·?	79·5	68	......	2·76	− 4·25
Veraval	29·561	WSW	22	83·1	79·8	82	......	5·50	− 2·07
Neemuch	29·?61	WSW	21	87·0	73·2	79	......	8·53	+ 0·16
Indore	29·605	W	12	83·6	78·?	79	......	9·12	− 1·21
Saugor	29·517	W	14	80·4	72·1	9?	0·08	2?·44	+ 6·02
Jubbulpore	29·532	W	8	84·5	72·6	91	0·17	11·22	− 6·92
Hoshangabad	29·60	SW	3	?4·7	72·2	86	0·15	9·85	− 3·67
Khandwa	?9·599	W	12	89·7	77·6	70	......	6·56	− 3·16
Raipur	29·5?9	SW	10	91·1	77·4	72	......	8·29	+ 2·98
Nagpur	29·581	WNW	10	91·2	78·6	7?	......	12·34	− 3·00
Amraoti	29·621	W	14	89·2	75·5	68	......	12·46	+ 0·90
Akola	29·614	WSW	7	91·9	75·9	67	......	9·2?	− 0·55
Surat	29·624	S	12	86·5	79·6	79	......	9·35	−11·50
Malegaon	29·644	WSW	12	91·4	74·0	80	......	5·35	− 1·39
Bombay	29·677	WSW	1	85·2	79·?	79	......	23·08	−10·55
Poona	29·687	WSW	21	87·0	71·4	70	......	3·34	− 4·86
Ahmednagar	29·679	WSW	16	88·9	70·4	62	......	3·48	− 3·?0
Aurangabad	29·657	W	11	89·3	69·2	73	......	9·56	......
Sholapur	29·67	W	13	95·7	72·0	58	......	7·64	+ 1·45
Ratnagiri	29·721	W	7	85·5	75·4	89	0·15	63·91	+ 16·43
Bijapur	29·70?	WSW	14	91·4	70·2	72	......	3·61	− 0·91
Belgaum	29·734	WSW	19	78·8	61·8	?5	......	?6·23	+ 1·50
Mormugoa	29·740	NW	..	85·0	78·4	85	......	62·3?	+ 22·9
Karwar	29·755	SE	4	83·2	76·0	81	0·76	69·16	+ 13·9
Mangalore	29·789	SSE	3	82·9	72·9	87	1·22	68·29	+ 14·2
Calicut	29·824	Calm	4	82·2	71·2	94	0·86	62·38	+ 12·9
Cochin	29·828	NNE	M	81·7	71·2	?0	0·29	52·36	+ 12·7
Bangalore	29·793	WSW	10	80·7	64·3	88	......	5·19	+ 0·1
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·673	W	9	91·9	75·2	70	......	7·75	+ 0·69
Masulipatam.	29·632	WNW	10	99·7	74·1	91	3·75	8·17	+ 0·77
Bellary	29·71?	WSW	11	93·0	73·7	70	......	3·?2	+ 0·79
Cuddapa	29·710	NW	G	96·2	75·3	67	0·01	2·53	− 2·64
Madras	29·682	W	9	93·5	76·0	68	0·10	1·29	− 2·67
Coimbatore	29·789	SW	1	81·9	70·6	83	......	2·19	+ 0·01
Trichinopoly.	29·753	WSW	7	93·0	77·3	57	......	0·19	− 1·52
Negapatam	29·734	W	8	89·8	78·?	6?	......	1·51	− 0·82
Colombo	29·8?4	SW	12	83·5	77·0	82	0·02	15·78	+ 4·95

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·00 (32·66) ; G. T. H.=0·00 (33·67) St. G. H.=0·00 (30·18) ; C. P.=0·00 (23·08)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Mangalore and Bellary. The barometer varies but slightly from normal everywhere except in the Punjab and United Provinces where it is from '04 to '15 of an inch below normal.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Mangalore and Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Poona, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Raipur, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Hyderabad Deccan and Masulipatam and 5° to 6° in defect at Saugor and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 89° at Lahore to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud an a Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Masulipatam (3·75"), Cawnpore (2·67"), Mangalore (1·22) and Saugor, Karwar and Calicut about three quarters of an inch. Light to moderate showers have also fallen at Agra, Jhansi, Rajkot, Jubbulpore Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Bombay is increasing but is still weak and slightly less than normal. Rain is to be expected along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1904.

ENGLISH POLICY IN ASIA

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, though in retirement from active political work, writes as vigorously as ever on the topics which have always interested him. In the new number of "East and West" he has an incisive article on "English Policy in Asia" in which he again advocates a better understanding between England and Russia. The present is not the most opportune moment for negociations in that direction. We are not particularly impartial in our sympathies in the Far Eastern struggle, and we have not been phenomenally courteous to the Russian Foreign office of late in the matter of Tibet. The natural soreness may disappear in process of time, but to-day we can only consider a rapprochement with Russia as a future possibility. Mr. Maclean does not close his eyes to the present situation, but he thinks that British Ministers are to blame that it is what it is. He will not go so far as to say that they encouraged Japan to press forward her warlike preparations for attacking "the Power which has always been regarded as our great rival in the East," but he wished it to be understood that this is certainly the belief held in Russia and that it finds confirmation in the language which prevails in English Society and in most of the great London newspapers. He laments that we exult over the successes of the Japanese and inveigh against Russia as corrupt and demoralised. So vehement and unreasoning is the prejudice against Russia, he says, that we quite forget how the Empire of the Tsar was the only great State that effectually helped England to break the power of Napoleon and also how we owe to Russia and the immense sacrifices she gladly made of blood and treasure, the emancipation of Eastern Europe from the yoke of Islam. We agree with Mr. Maclean in the remark that with the full tide of pulic opinion rushing furiously in favour of Japan, it requires a good deal of moral courage for any Englishman to put in a plea in favour of a dispassionate consideration of what our Asiatic policy ought to be. It does, and probably England ought to come to a better understanding with Russia. But not yet. The present is not the time.

Old jealousies between nations die out and it may be that Russia and England will be in one another's arms before many years have passed. Mr. Maclean sees many welcome signs that a better understanding between the two nations is warmly desired by the best men in both countries. We should have liked him to be more explicit. He desires it. Mr. Henry Norman and Sir Alfred Lyall desire it, and Baron de Staal, the late Russian ambassador in London, in an interview Mr. Maclean had with him, some time ago, made no secret of his opinion that the co-operation of England and Russia in a great international work would give the best guarantee we could desire for the general advancement of civilisation and the peace of the world. "I am sure," he added "that all the leading statesmen in London and St. Petersburg advocate the view which I have expressed to you, but we have Jingoes in our country as you have in yours and these are the people who do all the mischief." Many prominent Liberals desire the better understanding, at least they say so. But whether they do or not, it is to be a watchword with them and for anything we know, should a Liberal party be returned to power, the understanding may come and Russia may be given a port in the Persian Gulf by way of celebrating the occasion. The "Jingoes" stand in the way of this consummation and, says Mr. Maclean, "it will be the business of the Liberal party to see that the wings of the Jingoes are clipped." But it appears more probable that the so-called Jingoes will have to make it their business to clip the wings of the Liberal party. If they followed Mr. Maclean's plan and endeavoured to bring about the linking up of the Russian and Indian railways, they might do some good. Lord Salisbury was not wholly opposed to the idea, but "evidently his distrust of Russian sincerity made him doubt if it was possible to carry into effect the international arrangement" Mr. Maclean suggested. Even that, however, will have to wait. It will be a long time before Russia has leisure to devote to any questions unconnected with the Far East. Everything apart from Manchuria and Korea will go by the board.

Of course in the consideration of English policy in Asia, Mr. Maclean must have something to say of this country and its Viceroy. Students of the exceedingly active and in many respects remarkable literary revival which has taken place in British India, he thinks must be aware that in recent years a spirit seems to have moved upon the face of the waters. A completely new conception of the place and capabilities of India as an Asiatic Power has replaced the old sentiment of apathy. The change, he adds, is generally associated with the name of Lord Curzon, but it is questionable if that statesman has done more than take note, as a man of his active imagination and comprehensive grasp of public affairs would naturally do, of the opportunities presented to him by the signs of the times. We imagine, however, that he has done very much more than Mr. Maclean thinks. He has not only done more than take note, he has led the Home Government to think with him. Evidence of the fact comes to us to-day in the reply Mr. Brodrick made to Mr. Herbert Roberts on the subject of the Tibet Expedition. If India were not regarded as an Asiatic Power, we should not be let in for the whole cost of that piece of muddled diplomacy, which is likely to make as heavy claims on the public purse as a famine. For Lord Curzon's administrative work, Mr. Maclean does not care very much. Perhaps, that is because he has had but limited opportunity of judging. Most of it, as he truly says, is purely departmental and the tasks Lord Curzon set himself to do are such as fall to the lot of every Indian Viceroy. But what need was there to introduce criticism of Lord Curzon in an article on English policy in Asia, if India is a power of itself? Better have left India out of it. But as Mr. Maclean wanted to have a shot at Lord Curzon, he made the opportunity, and tells us that his Excellency's career shows a strange want of sympathy with the poverty-stricken and helpless millions of the people under his rule. Further he has not shown any warm desire to grapple with the land revenue system, which is the central problem of British rule in India and the evils of which are generally attributed by Indian civilians to the greed of money-lender—an explanation which is much as if bankruptcy in England were ascribed to the pawnbroker"—an unfortunate simile because so grossly exaggerated as to decrease the value of the whole paper.

THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

The most admirable feature of the Indian Congress in recent years has been the attention which has been given to economic and industrial progress as distinct from political. Since 1901, there has been held in conjunction with the annual assembly an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition with results which grow in excellence as each year passes. This year the Congress meets in Bombay, and whatever may be thought of the political ideas to be advocated there, the Exhibition to be associated with the gathering should arouse general interest. The Exhibition prospectus and rules have now been issued and the exposition itself will take place in the third or fourth week in December. The arrangements provide for a division of the show into two sections, agricultural and industrial, the classes in each section being arranged in groups. The agricultural department will be an exhibition of machinery, vegetable and annual products, and prepared articles; while in the industrial section the various groups will comprise machinery, mechanical contrivances and machine accessories, electrical appliances, instruments, materials used in construction and mineral products, textile fabrics, leather, horn and paper, pottery, porcelain and glass metals and jewellery, chemical industries, furniture and decoration, fine arts, conveyances and a miscellaneous group which will include many interesting exhibits. The industrial section, indeed, promises to be an admirable exhibition of native craft products, while the Committee state that the show of agricultural implements and of certain agricultural products will receive special attention. The co-operation of exhibitors and subscribers is however, necessary, if the Exhibition is to be the success it should be in a city like Bombay. The end of September is the date by which intending exhibitors should send in their lists of proposed exhibits to the Secretaries, and from the 1st November to the 5th December the articles will be received. The Exhibition will include a loan section and the general attractiveness of the whole exposition will be increased, if the owners of works of art and articles of special or antiquarian interest respond to the invitation of the Committee to lend them. As to the nature of the agricultural and industrial tools and products which may be sent for show, the Committee have provided a wide definition. They are prepared to accept articles of indigenous art or manufacture, as well as natural, mineral or agricultural products from any part of India, Burma or Ceylon and adjacent British possessions, and implements or machines of foreign manufacture which in the opinion of the Exhibition authorities are likely to promote or develop Indian industries. The Exhibition has, therefore, an interest for others besides the native cultivator, artisan or manufacturer. This will be the first show of the kind in Bombay since this feature of the Congress movement has been developed, and there is little doubt that its promoters, having the experience of three previous exhibitions in other places to guide them, will do their utmost to ensure its success. At the head of the Exhibition Committee as chairman is the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, and associated with him are Messrs Manmohandas Ramji, M. C. Murzban, Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, N. H. Patuck, Lalubhai Samaldas, D. G. Padhye, Jafferbhai Rahimtoola and Fatehally Shaik Adam. The Committee is essentially one of businessmen and organisers and, led by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, should make the Exhibition a notable one.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

No change of any importance has taken place in the agricultural condition of the various districts in the Presidency proper and Sind during the week. In Sind the sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice continue, except in the Larkana district where these operations are retarded for want of sufficient water in the canals. Rain has fallen generally throughout Guzarat where the sowing of bajri, jowari, rice and cotton is in progress, and the agricultural prospects generally good, except in Surat where the rainfall has not been sufficient for transplantation of rice and sowing of nagli. In Thana transplantation continues everywhere and locusts are still lingering in all talukas and doing damage to seedlings in Shahapur taluka. The sowing of kharif crops is completed in Kolaba where locusts are also still in evidence, except in Alibag taluka and Uran petha. In Ratnagiri the sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice continue and the transplantation of minor crops commenced. Locusts are doing considerable damage to crops and fruit and other trees except in three talukas. In Khandesh the sowing of cotton, bajri and jowari has commenced all over the district in which locusts are doing slight damage to jowari seedlings in two talukas and to the sugarcane crops in one taluka. Rain is still generally needed in Nasik except in three talukas, and locusts are still lingering in all talukas, except Niphad. More rain is needed for sowing in Ahmednagar and in the eastern portion of the Poona district. Both districts continue to suffer from the presence of locusts. Sowing is generally retarded for want of rain in Sholapur and Bijapur, particularly in the former district. In Satara the sowing of kharif crops is generally in progress except in two talukas where it is completed. Locusts are doing slight damage to germinating crops in two talukas. More rain is needed in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, but prospects are otherwise good.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

An increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system advanced the city's death-rate from 33·36 last week to 36·38 for the seven days concluded on Tuesday. In other respects the vital statistics for the past week are exceedingly satisfactory. Plague accounted for only thirty-three deaths and fevers for forty-six. The latter figure is somewhat higher than the return a week ago, but the number of fatal cases of plague was the lowest recorded this year and only half the number registered in the corresponding week of last year. Diarrhœa and dysentery were fatal in 49 cases, a number equal to that of the preceding week. There were ten deaths from small pox as compared with fourteen in the previous seven days. The total mortality for the week was 543, an increase of 39 over the preceding week's total, and a rise of 44 compared with the number in the corresponding week of last year. For this result, the diseases of the respiratory system are mainly responsible. The births registered were 324 against 296 last week and 273 in the corresponding week a year ago.

THE SLAYING OF THOUSANDS.

Though Reuter wires another version of the Chifu message of the destruction of vast bodies of Japanese troops, we do not expect to receive any confirmation. From twenty-eight thousand killed, the number has gone up to thirty thousand, a mere trifling addition when we are dealing in tens of thousands. But imagine the extent of ground those mines must have covered to reach thirty thousand men. The Bombay General Parade Ground holds a couple of thousand in close order, and it would be a big thing in mines which would clear away a Proclamation Day parade at one fell swoop. Multiply that parade by fifteen and we get the extent of the mine-field and the possibility of blowing up thirty-thousand troops in close formation. It is not improbable that 2,800 or 3,000 have been destroyed; but we shall do well to wait for the receipt of the Japanees Official telegram. It will give us an account of the affair that we may accept as accurate.

NO FURTHER slips have occurred on the Kalka-Simla Railway, and the usual train service is running.

MR. DOBSON and Major Wauliss of the Herat Frontier Commission are due to reach Cabul to-day upon their way back to India.

COLONEL YATE, the Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan, whose tenure of office expires next month, has received an extension until next October. His retirement will create a vacancy in the headship of an important province.

NEWS from Aden shows that the expected raid by Kotaibi tribesmen along the trade route was a false alarm. Two-hundred men were sent out as a precaution, but in the mean time the tribe came in and the force has now been withdrawn.

NO official confirmation has reached India of the rumour which places the date for the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India on their long talked of visit at next December. This visit, it will be remembered, was originally intended to have taken place last year, and when it was postponed it was understood that it would be brought off next cold season. The matter is one which Lord Curzon will no doubt discuss before he returns to India.

CAPTAIN PARR, of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, who has been associated with Commissioner Ma in Tibet, has arrived in Simla from Gyantse.

THE Russian strategic Railway in Central Asia, which will place Tashkend in direct communication with Orenburg, will be finished, it is expected, by this autumn.

IT is now stated that the Amir of Kabul has ordered the construction of a fortified serai at Dakka and not an entrenched position as was at first reported. The building will presumably be of the usual mud-walled type common in Afghanistan.

MAJOR M. O. TANDY, Survey Officer with the Aden Boundary Commission, arrives in Simla next week, where he will complete his maps. The news from the Hinterland shows that some trouble is expected from the Kotaibi tribe along the trade routes, and hence precautionary measures have been taken by the Aden authorities.

ACCORDING to a special telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" dated Hong-Kong, July 7th:—"The steamer Algoma struck yesterday on Tongmi Point, and is a total wreck." The Algoma, according to Lloyd's Register, is a collier of 1,802 net tonnage. She was owned by the Kingsland Steamship Company, and was built by J. L. Thomas and Sons, of Sunderland. She was classed 100 A1 at Lloyds. Her last voyage was Barry to Nagasaki, where she arrived on the 16th May.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in the suit brought by Keshavjee Assur against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 53,983 as compensation for injuries sustained by him while travelling on the defendant's railway on the 30th March 1903. His Lordship reviewed the facts and the law at considerable length. His conclusion was that the evidence in support of the plaintiff's case was over whelming as compared with that for the defendants, that the defendant company was negligent in drawing up the train off the platform, and in not providing sufficient light, etc. His Lordship awarded the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 for medical charges, Rs. 5,000 for the pain and suffering to which he was subjected, and Rs. 15,000 for loss of income, and gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 24,000 and costs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 12th July was 543, giving a death-rate of 36·38 per annum per thousand as against 33·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 46 died from fevers; 33, plague; 10, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 66, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 194, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 49, still-born; 88, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 259; Hindu low caste, 49; Musalman, 124; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 324 as against 273 the corresponding period of last year, and 255 the average over the past five years.

THE RED REPUBLIC.

THE STORY OF THE COMMUNE.

THE story of the terrific castastrophe of 1870 is here carried to its relentless and tragic close. In the "Disaster" MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte had told the fate of the Army of the Rhine, in which their father had been not the least brilliant of the commanders in the courageous, baffled struggles against the iron grasp of the conquering invader. And here in "The Commune" is the pitiful fifth act, completing the sombre tragedy; in order that no dreadful experience should be wanting and the cup drunk to the dregs France turns against herself under the contemptuous gaze of the invader Paris is at death grips with the province. France in a wild frenzy is destroying the capital and its ancient treasurers; the curtain falls in a kind of "twilight of the gods," massacre and civil war illuminated by the flames of the burning city. The present authors have followed the story to the end; the vision that rises in the hope of a new dawn with the terms of peace signed and the Germans marching out of Paris closes with the last desperate resistance of the red flag among the graves of Pere-Lachaise, with the streets choked with the dead and the whole fabric of society collapsed amid a gigantic ruin.

THE REAL COMMUNE.

And this, writes a reviewer in a home paper, is one of the few sane pictures of a time still veiled in the mists of stormy controversy. The idealized pictures of the Commune given by Belfort Bax or William Morris are not farther from the truth than those of the accepted popular novelists in England or America, such as Mr. Robert Chambers, to whom the whole thing is an uprising of wild beasts against all sane and accepted things. To these the Commune appears like the pictures of the French Revolution placed on the English stage that the British burgess may renew his blessings on the Narrow Seas. The authors here impartially award praise and blame. They make no secret of their contempt for M. Thiers and all that he represented, for the aristocracy and Royalists that even with the invader still around the capital were plotting for the overthrow of the Republic. They have an immense pity for the mass of the toiling poor, the workmen of Paris, to whom the demand of Paris for municipal self-government was transfigured with all the hopes of a coming regeneration of society, who were filled with high hopes, and fought so bravely, and were massacred with such pitiless fury at the last. A chance remark of Rossel, surveying a number of weak, sickly men of the National Guard, sums up their judgment of the mass of the Communists: "Such men do right to fight. They are fighting for a cause—that their children may be less sickly, less scrofulous, less vicious than themselves."

THE STORY OF TWO MONTHS.

The main facts of the history are given woven into conversations, are described as they appear to the eye-witnesses, the chief figures in the story. But the work is a novel of history rather than the "historical novel" of the English type. The tragedy is not so much in the distinction of the principal characters as in the Nemesis and tremendous judgment that has fallen upon the whole city. The stage is crowded with characters, many of which had appeared in the former volume. The scene constantly shifts from Paris and the revolting workmen to Versailles, where the bourgeois and aristocracy are preparing terrible vengeance. Only in the last book, strongly reminiscent of Carlyle and fitly entitled "Delirium," do these two forces meet in wild frenzy, clawing at each other's flesh in the narrow streets and on the barricades in the savage lust of slaughter and blood. The fool dieth as the wise and the innocent with the guilty. Du Breuil, the chivalrous soldier who loathes this butcher's work, and everywhere strives to save the fallen, is slain by a chance wild shot from a window. Louis Simon, the honest worker, always faithful to his ideal, is killed with his sweetheart on the barricade by the conquering soldiers; Catisse, the poor workman, with his five little girls, who has never fired a shot in his life, is massacred in a mere random destruction. It is a terrible picture in which by tracing the emotions and fate of some representative characters, the authors are able to convey to the reader something of the vastness and variety of the tragedy which fell upon the doomed city.

THE MEANING OF IT ALL.

They make no secret of their conviction that a little courage, a little common sense, might have averted it all. The criminal follies of the Assembly at Versailles under the influence of Thiers, the criminal cowardice of the flight from Paris, the narrow ineptitude which allowed the chance skirmish over the position of the guns at Montmartre to develop into an organized revolution with all Paris in its power, are admirably described. To the reader who is uninterested in actual history these early pages, describing in detail the debates, vacillations, and tortuous negotiations may seem lacking in interest. Only with the first sound of the guns proclaiming the beginning of the civil war does the drama march with painful and deepening intensity to the horrors of the end.

The "bloody week" of the recapture of the city street by street is here depicted in such vivid fashion as to call into the mind something of the turbulence of emotion and outward desolation of such a seven days as the friends of France would fain forget. Only a Carlyle could do full justice to a catastrophe which extorted far more victims than all the Reign of Terror. Less than three thousand was the total tale of the two years from '92 to '94. But here the number of Communists killed included seventeen thousand, a fair proportion women and children, to which may be added six or seven thousand who fell in the fighting outside the walls, twelve or fifteen thousand maimed or wounded, and more than forty-five thousand prisoners. By such ruthless methods of destruction did society avenge the revolt against its accepted traditions and reestablish the fabric of the old social order.

And it was on one of the capitals of the world—on Paris, which, in spite of its fevers and convulsions, remained one of the great centres of civilization—on Paris, which, though misled and guilty, deserved better treatment on account of its sufferings and heroism—that had fallen the full force of a punishment of which history had never recorded the like—a slaughter so methodical and so huge that it left far behind it the massacress of St. Bartholomew and the Terror.

Though never obtrusively didactic. MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte make no concealment of the lessons they would draw from this grim story. They tell with an indignation all the more powerful because restrained of the less reputable incidents of the struggle; the ill-treatment of prisoners, the wild hatred of aristocracy against the "revolting" lower classes, the indiscriminate slaughter of the end. Over their picture of "Ouvrier and Petroleuse going their way to their death" broods something of that deep pity which found vent in one of Ruskin's finest appealing outbursts when he protested against the rejoicing of the secure classes at their punishment. The war and the great national catastrophe had shaken the classes apart, and revealed the great gulf between them; but not to the war but to past apathy and indifference was due the fatal despair which inspired the revolt of those normally humbled and quiescent. "We who enjoy life's privileges," they speak, through the mouth of Thedenat, the historian, "ought to confesss frankly, and say Mea culpa." "Let us love one another, and, in order to love, first try to understand one another." It is the lesson with which Carlyle concluded the record of a similar judgment of God. Let rich and poor contemplate and learn the inevitable fruits of their present courses: and let rich and poor go away and do quite otherwise.

SCOTCH humour of a new brand is now fairly launched on the market. "Wee Macgreegor," by J. J. Bell, was read by everybody. "Erchie," by "Hugh Foulis" (otherwise Neil Munro), is now following in the urchin's popular wake, and together these two works promise to lay the foundation of a new school of Scotch humour—the "Keelie" school in contrast to the "Kailyaird" school. The "Keelie" school deals with the town-bred man and boy; the "Kailyaird" school with the rural inhabitant. There is a pretty bit of log-rolling in the "Chronicle". Mr. Bell reviews "Erchie" at the length of a column and a half.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

ENORMOUS LOSSES REPORTED.

THE NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JULY 13.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that an official communication from the General Staff states that Alexeieff's military staff reports from Japanese sources that the Japanese attacked the Russian positions at Port Arthur, on the night of the 10th instant, and were repulsed with losses so enormous as to be difficult to calculate, but they are estimated at thirty thousand men.

A previous unofficial report to the same effect stated that the losses were due to Russian mines.

General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese are fortifying the heights between the railway and the road from Kai-chan to Ashichiau and also massing troops between Siuyen and Feng-hwang-cheng.

There have been encounters between the Russians and Chunchuses on the outskirts of Liaoyang.

LONDON, JULY 14.

General Sakharoff reports that on the morning of the 12th instant the Japanese from the East opened an attack on the Russian position at Kutintsia which is apparently a place only eight miles East of Tashichiao.

News from Niuchwang says that Japanese scouts yesterday morning were six miles South of Niuchwang.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Tokio states that the Marquis Oyama and General Kodama arrive at Dalny to-day.

LATER.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is reported that the Japanese have occupied Yingkow unopposed.

Yesterday's report of the slaughter of 30,000 Japanese is regarded at St. Petersburg rather as a means of softening the news of the fall of Port Arthur which is said to be imminent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

A special cable from "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 13th July says that the "Times" correspondent in General Kuropatkin's camp states that there will be no serious fighting before Liaoyang is reached. The three Japanese armies opposing General Kuropatkin are now operating on the plains of the Liao River.

Further details of the naval battle off Port Arthur on the 7th instant show that after admiral Witgert had turned south, the Japanese pursued them. The furnaces of the Japanese ships were plentifully supplied with fuel and as they gained rapidly on their opponents, both fleets hoisted their battle-flags, and their gunners stood eagerly waiting to discharge the heavy artillery.

Between 6 and 7 p. m. Admiral Togo's ships, which for some time had steered parallel with the enemy at a range of eight miles, bore in upon the Russians. Instead of courting a conflict, the Muscovites, however, immediately altered their course as many points as their foes had changed theirs. The manœuvre was repeated several times with the same result, until Admiral Togo had so altered the Muscovites' course, that they were moving westward.

About 8 o'clock Admiral Witgert's pluck seemed to have evaporated altogether. Definitely refusing to fight, he put over his helm and tried to make a straight run for Port Arthur in the hope of getting all his vessels safe inside the harbour before darkness set in. Admiral Togo, disappointed at being unable to precipitate a general engagement in the open sea, was determined not to allow the enemy to escape so lightly. While still in pursuit of the fleeing warships, he, by a manœuvre, brought his three squadrons in line abreast, and the destroyers then dashed in among the enemy and threw their line out of alignment. In the darkness which ensued, and with a low tide, Admiral Witgert found it impossible to re-enter the harbour, and, he accordingly anchored his vessels under shelter of the land forts. Admiral Togo reports that the commanders of the Russian fleet were utterly confused by the repeated attacks of the torpedo-boat flotillas.

On Thursday night, the squadron were unable to retreat quickly owing to the narrowness of the channel at low tide, and the officers appeared to be incapable of devising effective measures to meet the emergency.

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief says that a battleship of the Peresviet class, which was destroyed, sank amid dense volumes of smoke and flame a few minutes after the torpedo exploded beneath her hull.

The fact that the first intimation of a naval reverse at Port Arthur reached St. Petersburg through foreign sources has greatly exasperated the people in the Russian capital.

Admiral Alexeieff, whose telegrams to the Tsar regarding the conflict between the two fleets showed that he was ignorant of the disastrous result of the engagement, is being vehemently reproached for having surrounded himself with a staff of incompetent nonentities.

The Australian papers received at Colombo State that in a letter to a military colleague in Russia, one of General Kuropatkin's highest officers draws a gloomy picture of the conditions of affairs in the upper ranks of the Muscovite army in Manchuria. He says that, instead of the Divisional Commanders and their subordinates loyally and cheerfully co-operating to preserve Russian prestige, they evince a sad lack of true patriotism and discipline. Jealousy suspicion, quarrelling and self-seeking are rampant throughout the forces.

Japanese spies are able with impunity to discover every military plan, since the officials of the Russian Secret Service are too busily engaged in spying upon each other to find time to apprehend the enemies of their country.

Cable message, just received from the Far East, announce that a severe engagement has been fought in the country to the south-east of Haicheng. The Muscovites, who had 16 guns, were put to rout after a six hours' conflict, and they are now being driven to Chimucheng, a town 20 miles north-east of Tashibhiao, the railway junction, a few miles from the Treaty Port of Niuchwang.

Among European experts there is a consensus of opinion that a geat battle will be waged in the hilly region between Haicheng, Chimucheng and Kaiping.

A column of the Micado's troops is steadily advancing towards Liaoyang along the main road from Fenghuanancheng, which leads through the famous Montienling Pass, which is said to be strongly fortyfied by the enemy.

In their progress through this mountainous region, the Japanese have captured numerous Russian soldiers.

It is reported that every male in Port Arthur above the age of 15 years is now under arms, and many of the women in the besieged fortress are assisting to complete the earthworks and entrenchments arround the town.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CEYLON CONVICTS.

The Andamans as a Penal Settlement.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Lyttelton, in reply to Mr. Schwann, said that though willing to give the matter further consideration, he was not prepared at present to reconsider the decision of his predecessors against the transportation of Ceylon convicts to the Andamans.

THE JOHORE RAILWAY.

An Agreement Signed.

Mr. Lyttleton, in reply to Mr. Heaton said the convention for the construction by the Malay States of a railway through Johore, continuing the main line was signed on the 11th instant.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The Arbitration Treaty.

KING EDWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

The Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty is regarded as the outcome of the King's visit to Kiel. Germany broached the subject months ago but it was then coolly received by Great Britain.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

A Planters' Protection Committee.

A Standing Joint Committee of tea producers in India and Ceylon has been formed to safeguard the common interests of the trade and meet frequently. It consists of Messrs. Roberts, Fraser and Bryans representing India and Messrs. Talbot, Rutherford and Bosanquet representing Ceylon.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

His Renewal of Activity.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Aden that the Mullah is reported fifty miles from Berbera.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Four Matches Drawn.

The following cricket matches have resulted in a draw :—viz.—Notts versus Leicester, Middlesex versus Essex, Warwickshire versus Surrey, and Kent versus Sussex.

Yorkshire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 18 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Worcester by nine wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date exclusive of the match Yorkshire vs. Kent abandoned without a ball having been bowled :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	14	10	0	4	10	100·00
Yorkshire	15	8	1	6	7	77·77
Notts	12	6	2	4	4	50·00
Sussex	13	4	2	7	2	33·33
Leicestershire	12	5	3	4	2	25·00
Middlesex	8	3	2	3	1	20·00
Kent	10	4	3	3	1	14·28
Derbyshire	11	4	5	2	−1	−11·11
Surrey	14	4	7	3	−3	−27·27
Essex.....	11	2	5	4	−3	−42·85
Somerset	8	2	6	0	−4	−50·00
Gloucestershire ...	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Warwickshire ...	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Worcestershire ...	9	1	5	3	−4	−80·85
Hants	7	0	6	1	−6	−100·00

DEATH OF MR. KRUGER.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The death is announced of ex-President Kruger at Clarens in the Canton of Vaud in Switzerland.

LATER.

Mr. Kruger died from pneumonia.

His relatives have applied to the Imperial Government for permission to bury him beside his wife in the Transvaal.

The death of Paul Stephanus Kruger removes a figure which after playing a prominent part in recent history suddenly declined to a position presenting a pathetic sight to the world. The history of ex-President Kruger is too well known to need extensive recapitulation. From South Africa, when the Boer regime in the Transvaal and Orange Free State was clearly doomed he fled a broken man and though thence until the Boer leaders in the field signed the peace treaty he still sought to influence the course of events he had passed out of history when he left the Transvaal to escape capture. With the conclusion of peace the last of his hopes declined and since then the world has seen in him but the figure of an old man rapidly approaching his end. Paul Stephanus Kruger or "Oom Paul" as his own people called him was born at Rastenburg in 1825. From the time the late the South African Republic was first granted its independence by England, he was practically autocrate of the State. "Oom Paul" was a typical Boer, both in appearance and in his mental standpoint. He was a religious man, as Boer religion goes, and often on a Sunday he took part in the services of the little church near by his own home at Pretoria. As President of the South African Republic, he received £7,000 a year, with innumerable extra allowances. He accumulated a great fortune during the year of the gold fever.

When rather more than ten years of age he went forth with his father and family, and crossed the Orange River in the Great Trek of 1836-37. As a lad, he saw some of those fierce battles with the Matabele, when the emigrant Boers, after some bloody reverses, defeated Moselikates (father of the late Lobengula), and drove him and his warriors north of the Limpopo River. As a young man, Kruger became famous for his stout courage, his skill as a hunter, and his long-headedness. A fine game shot, he slew in his early days great quantities of the wild fauna with which the Transvaal then teemed. His running powers were such that men say he could keep up for a while with a good horse. He had no education but what diligent perusal of the great Family Bible afforded him. He became a "Dopper"—one of that straitest and severest sect of the Reformed Dutch Church—and even shone as a lay preacher. Kruger became Field Cornet, District Commandant, and Commandant. He distinguished himself in many native wars, and in the sixties, when the Transvaal was convulsed by Civil War, Commandant Kruger, with his swift marches, his grim determination, and his superior generalship, outfought his foes, captured Potchefstroom, and finished the campaign. He was President of the Council under President Burgers; was appointed President of the Republic in 1882; re-elected for five years in 1888, again re-elected in 1893, and remained President until the fall of the Boer Government as a result of the War with Great Britain from 1899 till May 1902.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANGHAI NANKING RAILWAY.

New Chinese Loan.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The "Morning Post" states that a Chinese Imperial Railway loan of 2½ millions sterling at 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Chinese Government will be issued to-morrow at 97½ for the construction of a line from Shanghai to Nanking. Subscribers also receive one fifth of the net profits of the Railway.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Babu Nolin Behary Sircar was yesterday elected to represent the Calcutta Municipality on Bengal Legislative Council.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THE LEAGUE CUP.

The Association football matches in the league tournament came to an end yesterday when the last game was played between Calcutta and the Rangers, the latter winning by one goal to nil. The Walter Locke Cup, the coveted prize in this tournament, goes on points to the King's Own Regiment team to whom it was made over last evening by Mrs. Carter.

A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership suit instituted by Mr. F. D. Peterson against Messrs. F. N. Schiller and others concluded at Calcutta to-day when the Hon. Mr. Justice Sale held that the act of expulsion was unwarranted, that plaintiff was entitled to the relief he sought, that he is entitled to Rs. 500 as damages and that partnership continues. The suit was, therefore, decreed with costs against defendants.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The total number of plague deaths in India fell last week to 1,910, the Punjab reporting only 681, Bombay Presidency 549, Mysore 296, Madras Presidency 197, and all the rest of India less than two hundred.

P. W. D. NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. R. Gomperts, Director Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. K. S. Patuck, Assistant-Engineer, Burma, has resigned the service of Government with effect from 9th May.

THE MADRAS MULE BREEDING ASSOCIATION.

MADRAS, JULY 14.

The Madras Mule Breeding Association which lately went into liquidation has been sold to the Honourable Mr. H. P. Hodgson, the well-known planter of Ootacamund, Planting Member of the Madras Legislative Council who is acting on behalf of a syndicate. The sale is subject to the renewal by Government of the lease of the land granted to the Mule Breeding Association.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE DISMISSED EMPLOYES.

A Tamil petition, numerously signed has been forwarded to the Government of India through the local Government by a large section of respectable inhabitants of the town of Madras on behalf of the dismissed employes of the Madras Government Press numbering 500 in all. The memorialists submit that they are convinced from their personal knowledge of an injustice having been done to the dismissed men by the Superintendent of the Press and the local Government. Many of these men, it is represented have put in 30 years' service of a faultless description and deserve at least to be pensioned. To dismiss such men practically at the end of their service is a great hardship and injustice. The memorialists, therefore, hope the Government of India will give due consideration to the grievances of the dismissed men and the circumstances connected with their dismissal.

MADRAS TRADES MARK CASE.

CONVCITION QUASHED ON APPEAL.

Yesterday on a revision petition argued by Mr. T. Richmond instructed by Mr. A. E. Rencontre their Lordships Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair set aside the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Azizuddin Sahib on Mahomed Esof Sahib on a charge of having had in his possession, exposed for sale, iron weigh beams bearing the counterfeit "Tiger" brand mark of Messrs. Avery and Co., of England. Their Lordships held that the Magistrate had not found in his judgment that the prosecution had established their rights to the exclusive user of "Tiger" brand and it was incumbent on the prosecution to have shown that Messrs. Avery and Co. acquired by user the property in the trade mark. Their Lordships directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

A BANGALORE CHURCH ORGAN.

HANDSOME GRANT FROM GOVERNMENT.

The Government of India have paid the Chaplain of Saint Mark's, Bangalore, Rs. 6,460 being the estimated cost of damage done to the organ by the collapse of the tower of the church two years ago.

PROSPEROUS FINANCIAL CONDITION OF MYSORE.

A correspondent of the "Madras Mail" calls attention to the excellent financial condition of the Government of Mysore, the cash balance in the treasury at the end of last month being one crore of Rupees.

THE people of Lancashire are bent to make a belated recognition of a man who did more for the county and the country than can be estimated. This is John Kay, the inventor of the fly-shuttle, whom the Earl of Derby has described as "the Christopher Columbus of the mechanical inventors of Lancashire." On July 16 will be celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of Kay, but until recently no effort had been made to perpetuate his memory. Kay's inventions did more than anything else to bring Lancashire and the country to the front, but the workpeople of his native town, Bury, were so prejudiced against his inventions that he was nearly murdered.

ON THE ROAD TO LHASSA.

THE ADVANCE BEGUN.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND'S PROCLAMATION.

COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphs from Gyantse that the move on Lhassa has begun. The telegraph is not going on but every effort will be made to keep up communication by means of the mounted infantry.

Another correspondent telegraphs :—

A proclamation has been issued by Colonel Younghusband and distributed among the villages of Tibet. It states definitely that the Mission will proceed to Lhassa, but further opportunities of reasonable settlement will be offered.

The proclamation should make clear to the populace, who have so far been kept in ignorance by the Lamas the reason of our entering their country, and expecting redress from the Lhassa Government for repudiated treaties, refusal to negociate amicably and for the attacks on the Mission.

The Tibetans are warned that the terms exacted will greatly depend on the attitude of the Tibet Government. Any interference with the Mission or force escorting it will result in making the terms more exacting, and the measures taken to enforce them more severe. The Tibetans are reassured that the British have no desire to be other than friendly in their terms. The liberty and religion of the Tibetans will be scrupulously respected.

Latest reports state that the Karo Pass is held by 2,000 men and Negartse fort by 1,000.

The Tongsa Penlop accompanies the Mission to Lhassa, and has written to the Dalai Lama advising settlement.

GYANTSE (TIBET), JULY 14.

General Macdonald advances to Lhassa to-day.

The field force is made up of the following units:—Royal Fusiliers, 32nd Pioneers, 8th Gurkhas, 40th Pathans, 1st and 2nd Mounted Infantry, 7th and 30th Mountain Batteries, 1st Sappers and Miners, and the Maxim Detachment of the Norfolks.

The transport includes the Mule, Yak, Donkey and Cooly Corps.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

General Macdonald reports that his preparations for the advance are complete and that he was marching to-day (the 14th) to Katong. The Karola was reported to be occupied by 200 Tibetans with 200 in support.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Herbert Roberts regarding the cost of the Tibetan expedition, said the Home Government did not intend to pay for the same, the Tibetan question being essentially of Indian interest.

Gyantse is fifty miles from Lhassa and at the rate General Macdonald's column can march, the Sacred City should be reached by the end of the current month, unless any serious opposition is met with on the way.

THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

An important change is notified in the Army Clothing Dept. which from the first proximo is removed from the direction of the Supply and Transport Department and converted into an independent department of its own under the direct orders of Government. Its head will be the Superintendent of the Alipore Factory who will be designated Director of Army Clothing. The Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, will communicate with other departments through the Director who will be responsible for all contracts, budgets and administration reports for both factories and also for the appointments and promotions in both tailoring, store-keeping and clerical establishments which are now to be more upon one list for promotion. An Assistant Superintendent is posted to each factory and the Superior Army Clothing staff will now consist of one Director upon a pay of Rs. 1,600 rising to Rs. 1,800 monthly, one Superintendent of the Factory at Madras upon Rs. 1,400 rising to Rs. 1,600, one assistant upon Rs. 900 rising to Rs. 1,100 and another upon Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 900. These salaries are consolidated and include exchange compensation and presidency house allowances.

POONA FOX-HOUNDS.

LORD LAMINGTON ON THE FIELD.

POONA, JULY 14.

The lack of rain that has been experienced for the past week gave little promise of sport when the hounds met at the Aga Khan's palace to-day. Shortly after 6, the Master of the fox-hounds moved off northwards trying the big nullah that runs towards the Lohagaun road. The hounds were not long before they owned to line and ran at a nice pace for about five minutes towards Lohagaun and were checked by a big clump of prickly pear. The Master made a successful cast and the hounds went off for a merry little burst, but the fox crossing the line threw the hounds out, the dry state of country giving them no help. In picking up the line they again crossed the big nullah up to Lohagaun which was tried without success. Then the Master worked back to the Nagar road crossing it near the 6th mile stone. About one mile east of the Aga Khan's palace, jack jumped up close to the hounds which coursed him fairly for just under a mile bowling him over near the road.

The field was large consisting of over 70. Including H. E. the Governor and his staff. The ladies who were out were Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Anderson, Miss Henderson Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs Lucas.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "B." vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

THE "B" team of the Cheshire Regiment played at League match last evening on the Cooperage Ground with the Government Telegraph team. A smart shower of rain fell shortly before the game commenced and rain fell gently while play lasted. The attendance of spectators round the enclosure was fairly large. At the start the game was even and both the goals were attacked at short intervals. The game had been in progress about a quarter of an hour when the Cheshires settled down and attacked vigorously, and shortly afterwards scored their first goal. The Military continued to press and scored three more points at short intervals, and at half time they were leading by four goals. On resumption, the Cheshires had everything their own way and the Telegraph were confined within their territory practically for the rest of the game. The Cheshires, however, were not so lucky in scoring as before, many shots failing to penetrate the goal. Towards the close of play, the Military added a couple of goals to their credit and ran out easy winners with the score :—

Cheshires ..... 6 goals.
Telegraph..... Nil

THE BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

Owing to the uncertainly of the weather the third day of the Bangalore races were held at 2 this afternoon. The rain kept off the attendance from being very large.

The Yellandur Plate. Handicap for C. B. horses.

Col Grat's Prime 6st 10lbsMelson..... 1
Mr. Jaffer Mahomed Mystry's Upstart 10st 7lbs Heroo 2
Capt Randall's Miss Ascot 8st 2lbs Hoyt..... 3

Betting—2 to 1 on Miss Ascot, 3 to 1 against Prime and sevens Upstart.

Won by a length three lengths between second and third. Time 1min, 23secs.

The Cambridgeshire half mile.

Mr. S. W. Webster's Syndic 9st 8lbs. Capt. Randall 1
Aga Mahomed Jaffer's Pippon 7st. 11lbsGooleo... 2
Capt. Toogood's St Gris 9st 6lbsHoyt..... 3

Also ran Delight 8st, 11lbs and Bisthan 8st 5lbs.

Betting—Even money on St Gris 1 1/2 to 1 against Bisthan, fours Delight, fives Syndic and eights Nippon. Won by a length, 1 1/2 length between second and third. Time 56·4/5sec.

The Stewards' Purse-about 2 1/2 miles round the steeple chase course.

The Hon. Mr. Thellusson's Madeira 11st. 11lb. Hoyt 1
The Hon. Mr. Apcar's Senator 9st. 6lbs. Burns ... 2
The Sultan of Johore's Carrara 12st. 12lbs 3

Betting—Evens Carrara, 2 to 1 on Madeira and 4 to 1 against Senator. Won by 2 lengths. Time 5 min 29 4/2 sees.

Carrara broke down badly lamed.

The All Horse Handicap—5 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Harpist 10st. 3lbs. Koo...
Mr. Szewart's Carburton 8st. 3lbs Hoyt .....
Mr. N. Chowdhury's Tecoota 8st. 7lbs. Melsom... 3

Also ran Nightingale 9st. 7lbs. Gun 7st. 6lbs. and Sister 6st 12lbs.

Betting—3 to 1 on Nightingale, 4 to 1 against Tecoota and Carburton, fives Harpist, sixes the remainder. Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third. Times 1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

The Excelsior Plate—5 furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs's Mamas 9st 8lbs Lansdown 1
Aga Khan's and Aga Shah's Cocos 10st Robinson... 2
Major Dougall's Lancer 9st 8lbs Penton..... 3

Also ran Dandenong 7st. 12lbs and Short Silk 7st. 8lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Cocos, 3 to 1 against Lancer and Mamao, fours Dandenong, and fives Shot Silk. Won by a length, two lengths between second and third. Time 1min. 8 secs.

The July Plate—One and quarter miles.

Col Desaraj Urs' Red Coral 6st 13lbs Melsom..... 1
Mr Chowdhury's Bouquet 7st 6lbs Elliott 2
Captain Wilson's Misty 7st 12lbs Heroo..... 3

Also ran Goldsmith 10st. Wallgrove 9st. 11lbs, Ayrdale 9st 2lbs Wild Raven 8st. 6lbs Leonidas 8st 3lbs, and Peppercorn 7st 3lbs. Bundook having gone lame was scratched.

Betting—1 1/2 to against Wallgrove, fours Wild Raven, Misty and Red Coral fives Goldsmith, Ayrdale and Bouquet, sixes Leonidas and eights Peppercorn. Won by two and half lengths; a length between second and third. Time 3min. 11 4-5secs.

The Desert Handicap one and quarter miles.

Mr. Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's Gallant 9st. 9lbs. Heroo..... 1
Major Hamilton's Jack Horner 7st. 0lbs Melsom. 2
Capt. Tarly, and Mr. Nelson's Selpone 7st 8lbs ..... O'Neil 3

Also ran Sandow 8st. 10lbs. and Derision 6st. 8lb.

Betting—2 to 1 on Sandow, 3 to 1 against Selpone and Jack Horner, 2 to 1 against Gallant, and fives Derision. Won by four lengths. Same distance between second and third. Time 2min. 29 5-5secs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.

A cricket match Gymkhana versus Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The wind during the greater part of the day was blowing hard. The Gymkhana went in first and were all out for 60 runs. Before lunch time the Argylls made 149 and won the match by 80 runs. The time permitting the Gymkhana went in for a second venture and scored 94 for seven wickets. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Bruce, st b Hartley.....	4	l-b-w b Langton.....	8
Lieut Dickson, b Langton	2	c and b Hartley.....	0
Lieut Cowell, c Mahoney, b Hartley	1	c Marky, b Hartley ...	23
Lieut Thew, b Hartley	0	not out.....	4
Lieut Thornton, c and b Langton	0	not out	18
Capt Douglas, b Langton	0	Marky, b Langhorne	3
Lieut Cousens, run out	4	b Hartley	2
Capt Hooper, not out.....	4	run out	25
Lieut Noake, c and b Langton	13		
Col Stevens, c Keenedy, b Langton	1	Did not bat	
Capt Umfraville, c Mahoney, b Hartley	14		
Extras	17	Extras	10
Total.....	60	Total	94

A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.

First Innings.	
Mr Herbert, b Stevens	15
Mr Cheaps, b Carroll.....	0
Mr Hartley, b Stevens.....	30
Mr Kennedy, b Stevens	33
Mr Mackenzie, b Steven	3
Mr Langhorne, c Carroll.....	22
Drummer, Stevenson, b Carroll.....	11
Sergt Mahoney, b Noake	11
Pte Steedman, c Bruce, b Noake.....	0
Pte Turnbull not out	2
Extras.....	16
Total.....	149

LANCASHIRE REGT. vs. BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A cricket match was played between the East Lancashire Regiment and the Bishop's High School in which the latter won by 91 runs. The following are the scores :—

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr Dubois, b Trail	10
Mr Mackenzie, c Webb, b Preston	43
Mr Brewin, b Jerrard	35
Mr Cody, c Hill, b Webb	13
Mr Dunne, b Webb.....	34
Mr Mackenzie, c Maclean, b Jerrard.....	13
Mr Brewin, b Webb.....	0
Mr Carvalho, c Russell, b Traill	0
Mr Faulds, b Twynam	31
Mr Simmons, c Twynam, b Traill	28
Mr Stewart, not out	3
Extras.....	22
Total	233

EAST LANCASHIRES.

Captain Traill, b Mackenzie	32
Captain Richardson, b Brewin	1
Lieut Jerrard, b Mackenzie	41
Lieut Ross, b Mackenzie	13
Lieut Hill, b Mackenzie.....	0
Major Twynam, b Mackenzie.....	12
Captain Russell, b Carvalho.....	16
Lieut Preston, b Mackenzie.....	0
Major Webb, not out.....	12
Lieut Maclean, b Carvalho.....	0
Lieut Hardcastle, b Carvalho.....	5
Extras.....	7
Total.....	138

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Major Banbury, 78th Moplah Rifles is appointed second in command of that Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Innes, the Queens, and Lieutenant Mason R. G. A. are posted to Bengal and Bombay Commands respectively for appointments to the Indian Army.

Captain Thomas Told, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, Retired List, is appointed Quarter-master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Harry Champion Roe, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

John LaPraik and Percy Willett Cresswell, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

Major George Richard Spencer, V. D. 2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission with effect from the 1st June and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Consolations of Society.

THE HORSE AND THE MOTOR.

A RISING FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, JUNE 24.

THOUGH, as every one knows, the running of the Grand Prix is supposed to be the death-knell of the season, there are still enough and to spare of engagements to keep Society in chains upon the social wheel until the later days of this month. There has been an effort in that direction for years past—an effort which has something in it of philanthropy and a good deal of common-sense. The philanthropy consists in the continued circulation of money amongst the classes who pay the heaviest rates such as the giving of balls and parties implies; the common-sense in that society has hitherto left the metropolis just at the moment when its squares and gardens and avenues are in the highest of their summer beauty. To delay the season, therefore, to the last week of June or the opening one of July is distinctly sound. Several fetes of an interesting character are in the nature of a compensation to society for the deferred joys of the spa or the seaside. One is the inauguration of an open-air theatre in the Bois de Boulogne. The exact situation of this fascinating project is the Pre-Catalan. It is a series of lawns charmingly green and undulating, shaded with pleasant groves of trees, and diversified with rocks and waterfalls and patches of flowers. It would be difficult to conceive a prettier or more classic scene for the rendering of a "chef d'oeuvre."

Wednesday's performance of Sophocles' tragedy of "Œdipus" by the company of the Comedie Francaise was but a commencement of the career destined for this Theatre de Verdure, as it is called here. It is proposed to give the finest tragedies of the ancients, or rather their modern renderings, for there hardly exists a public sufficiently Hellenic to follow them in their original Greek. The idea of a theatre on the classic pattern, with the blue vault of Heaven for its canopy, has already taken root in France, and the theatre of Orange, close to the grand old city of Avignon, is the standing proof of it. Between the verdant theatre of the Bois and the background of Orange is a vast difference. In the first case there is nothing but the trees and the green grass, an unenclosed space; in the other, the actual a uphitheatre is there, carved out by the Romans, and built up in the conventional form—an eloquent witness of their attachment to the arts. The play is the thing and not the arena, no doubt, but there is still a "genius loci" not to be despised in such matters.

Society has found an engagement of a different sort this afternoon at the "Fronton" of St. James, just without the Bois. It is the famous grouad of the Pelote Basque—a game of Basque origin, as it name implies, which has "caught on" to such a wonderful extent in Paris. The doings of the rival teams of "reds" and "blues" (Spanish and French in their nationality) excite an interest that is only to be equalled by great tennis or polo-matches. Sunday was one to mark with a white stone in the history of the game in Paris, for the rival teams were pitted against one another for the possession of the championship cup. It is a spectacle very interesting to watch, and requires the greatest quickness and agility on the part of the players. It resembles racquets in that it is played with a ball against a high wall, but the arms of the players are long wicker instruments fashioned in the shape of the pelican's bill. With such distractions will society content itself until by a mysterious instinct people will begin to move in mass towards the promised land of Trouville and the other favoured spots swept by the invigorating and restorative sea breeze. Those to whom so complete a detachment of things metropolitan are denied will establish a make-believe of rusticity in some forlorn villa set in a desert garden on the outskirts of Paris. This world being but one vast illusion, according to the metaphysicians, these people of the latter category are doubtless, as well off as the former, and their saving from hotel exactions and the other expenses of a fashionable villegiatura are indisputable.

The Grand Prix and the Gordon Bennett Cup have little in common, except that they are both trials of speed and endurance. In reality, they offer an interesting contrast, and make the two poles of present-day development. The great race ostensibly exists to improve the breed of horses, the motor-car contest to stimulate progress in a great industry. From many points of view the two are divergent aims. Step by step the horse is being driven from his privileged position of the faithful servant of man and his readiest means of locomotion. Steam trams, electric trams, and trams driven by compressed air convey the multitude from one end of the city to the other. Only the omnibus remains horse-propelled. But no one would take the Paris omnibus as a standard of modernity. There is something archaic in its men as it swings through the street at the tail of two patient-looking beasts clearing a way for itself by sheer force of weight. Cabs and private carriage are more and more adopting new methods of progression. The tradespeole are readier here than in London with their appreciation of the motor vehicle for the delivery of town parcels. Is the horse really doomed to extinction?—say, in fifty years. The question is discussed today just as they were discussing it years ago when the first railway train steamed into Paris—that new invention which M. Thiers (who did not know everything) declared to be a new toy, capable of pleasing the Parisians, but incapable of carrying a passenger or a parcel. Then some comic artist of the day pictured the horse's skeleton, preserved as a curiosity, alongside the whale and the alligator in the local museum. It is certain that the volume of motors in street use here is increasing every day as the machines become perfected and their price more moderate. But the horse is hardly yet doomed. The old-fashioned quadruped still has its uses. No. Manufacturer has yet produced a machine that will successfully negotiate a stone wall, or leap a five-barred gate, without killing the automobilist. Armies do not always stick to roads, and cavalry habitually work in difficult ground. As an engine of war, therefore, the horse still has its chance. One of the cartoonists the other day presented the Grand Prix of the future with the horse as jockey and the man as runner. The view of the artist may have been prophetic; but present tendencies would seem to show that it was only a bad dream in which realities become reversed.

M. Etienne, the leader of the French Colonial Party, which numbers some hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies, made the principal speech at the banquet of the Morocco Committee. He is a man with a future, or rather he would be a man with a future were he not bordering on three score years. M. Etienne was born at Oran, in Algiers, in 1844, and is a man of very energetic character. His hair, now turning to a greyish white, is cropped close, and rises up like the quills of a hedgehog. His general expression is one of strong determination, and his protruding chin marks the man of will. Advancing years have brought stoutness, but altogether he is what the French are apt to describe as "un bel homme." M. Etienne is still the rising star of those Frenchmen who believe in a "Greater France" beyond the seas, but the existing political atmosphere is unpropitious, and, in the present clouded condition of the heavens, the course of the star is invisible. Under a less Socialistic regime, M. Etienne might yet become Prime Minister, or even President of the Republic and those who believe that some kind of political reaction—a reaction which, of course, precludes any change in the Republican Constitution, but which is opposed to the collectivist tendencies of M. Jaures, the "eminence grise" of the present Government—look to men of Etienne's stamp as their hope.

M. Etienne began his political career as an Inspector-General of the State Railway. In 1881 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as member for his native city, Oran, which he has continued to represent ever since. He has made a specialty of

colonial questions, and, very wisely, he has never allowed himself to be drawn into the ranks of the Nationalists or Cesarian "Republicans," having steadily voted with the Republican majority all along while at the same time showing considerable political independence on occasion. In 1887 he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Rouvier's Government. M. Tirard appointed him to the same post in 1889 and M. de Freycinet insisted on his remaining in office when he took up the reins of power in 1890. In 1892 he was elected a vice-president of the Chamber for the first time, and with his numerous and influential following in the Chamber, he is a power which all governments have to reckon with, and to conciliate in matters of colonial interest.

In his speech at the banquet M. Etienne laid down in no uncertain manner the role which France was to play in Morocco. She was not to invade the country with a swarm of rifles and cannon, but was to conquer it pacifically by the "penetration" of French industrial and commercial influence, and above all by the infiltration of French educational and humanitarian ideas. Thanks to the treaty with England, which, he said, was the most honourable one that had ever been concluded between the two nations France was now given a free hand for the carrying out of this pacific invasion and it was the object of the Morocco Committee to further this object by every possible means. The obvious advantages of the treaty with England as regards Morocco had become visible to the most eminent French firms and, without any solicitation whatever the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris had handed the committee a sum of £800. All this is very pleasant and it only now remains to be seen whether the Moors will allow themselves to be pacifically invaded. Meanwhile one thing is certain and that is that the English custom whereby political leaders discuss great national questions very fully at public banquests, is acclimatising itself on this side of the Channel.

The character of the duck is badly damaged especially the duck stuffed "a la Rouennaise" it is more deadly than the "canarad" known to the Boulevard that wings its way for an hour or two until shot dead by a journalistic sportsman; and it is infinitely less amusing. More than one family to-day is mourning the ravages of the stuffed duck. Its influence has been fatal in one or two cases. The newspapers, in default of war news have been full of its murderous doings. One dinner party of fifteen (the five should have been a three to believe the superstitious) were all laid on their backs the next day from eating of the deadly dish. Chefs have rushed into the controversy and explained the phenomenon. It appears the "canard a la Rouennaise" is only deadly in the summer time. It is killed and prepared in a way to leave the blood in its body. In the hot weather chemical changes take place which convert the flesh into poison. Now the President, it is said has just given proof of heroism. He did not believe the duck story, and to prove its untruth he set a stuffed duck before his guests at the Elysee the other evening. The "convives" exchanged looks as the dish was handed round and dare scarcely taste. They had the air of persons present at a feast of Lucrezia Borgia. The illustrious host of the evening, however, discussed his portion with good appetite. I have not heard that he is any the worse of it at any rate there are no medical bulletins issued from the Presidential Palace. Perhaps a defect in the cooking of this fearsome bird has something to do with its present evil reputation. It may yet live it down. Meanwhile its market price has declined 50 per cent. The dinner out is sorely perplexed these days.

One of the events of last week was the amateur performance given in M. Molier's private circus, at his mansion in the Rue Benouville. M. Molier is a wealthy Parisian Society man, who has for a great many years taken an extraordinary interest in the training of horses and other animals. Together with a number of his friends, both men and women he got together a complete circus company, and having built a private circus ring in his mansion, he invited the "elite" of Paris Society to come and see a real live duke, attired in jockey's dress, ride a horse bareback. A member of the Jockey Club presented some performing dogs, and several pretty women scored a great success as a troupe of female acrobats, while a well-known "professional beauty" presented several performing horses. It so happened, however, that M. Molier offended several of his aristocratic lady friends, and so, to put matters right, M. Molier got up a second performance, in which real Society women rode the "haute ecole," and went through various other clever acts. M. Molier now gives two performances annually, one for Bohemia, and the other for Society, and the demand for invitations is such that, in order not to give offence M. Molier has frequently been obliged to allow the tickets to be balloted for.

Mr. Cloudesley Brererton's interesting and successful lecture at the Sorbonne this yesterday afternoon, in which he showed that English scholastic inspiration should be drawn from the French rather than from the German model; that the influence should be on the side of the Norman rather than increasing that of the Anglo-Saxon, has come at the psychological moment. If the English educational system is at the meeting of the ways, the French system is likewise undergoing change and development. While British schoolmasters—or at least some of them—are endeavouring to fasten something of French flexibility and literary grace and adaptiveness to the root stock of home tradition, their Gallic "confreres" have an eye fixed on the saving qualities of sport in school life. The gospel of the physical renaissance has been preached to some purpose by M. Pierre de Coubertin in the columns of the "Figaro" and it has found its echo in the establishment of institutions on British public school lines in different parts of France. In Normandy, in the Ile de France, in the Esterel mountains, in the environs of Paris schools have arisen on the new pattern, whose masters have drunk at the English spring, which is called "brain and muscle." There is a tendency for these new colleges to increase and multiply. It is not likely that the French boy will ever give himself as wholeheartedly as John Bull junior to sports and pastimes. Even if he were so inclined, the curriculum would hardly permit him, and parents have yet to be converted to the sanity of football; cricket, it need hardly be said, is an unknown joy. The French schoolboy works intellectually harder than the average British youth, so that he has less energy to expend in games.

Nevertheless, there is a movement; it has already begun, as I have said, and it is taking a very sane and sensible course. The authorities have begun with pure hygiene. They have discovered that their four great schools, comparable, at least in an educational sense, with Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby, are cooped up in the streets of the city of Paris. Fancy Eton without its playing-fields and those glorious oaks that have whispered courage and high endeavour to many a boy! And so they have begun at the beginning. The new secondary schools are no longer set up in Paris in the midst of an atmosphere which, to say the least, is unacademical and apt to do damage to moral as well as physical lungs. Lakanal and Michelet, two new and important lycees, are established without the fortifications and in a pleasant suburban situation. Moreover, they are in full enjoyment of a regime of sport. There is talk of establishing lycees by the seaside, and in elevated positions inland, where the air is pure and invigorating for growing boys and girls. There already exist "lycees de convalescence," where the over-worked youth may recuperate for a further term of incarceration within bricks and mortar. But the French are, above all, a logical people, and they are beginning to see that it is better to avoid illness amongst the rising generation than to apply the cure. These projected reforms touch, of course, the "grande bourgeoisie," because it is the boys destined for the learned professions, whose parents, consequently, have a certain means, that people the lycees. But the poorer children of the primary schools who, likewise, pine for air and sea breezes in the big town barracks of the "ecole communale" are also thought of. Some kindly folk have established holiday colonies for them, and in a few weeks' time a regiment of wan-faced youngsters will be moving towards the country and the beach, where the green fields and the shining levels of sand invite to play.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A GOVERNMENT resolution reviewing the administration reports of the Forest Circles of the Bombay Presidency for 1902-03 and the annual report of the Bombay Forest Surveys for the year ending September 1903 has been issued the resolution states:—

The number of forest offences reported in the year and dealt with otherwise than by warning was 13,158, of which approximately one-half fall under the head of thefts, one-quarter under grazing, one-sixth under fire, and the balance under other offences. Much more than half of the total number of offences reported under each head occurred in the Central Circle, which nevertheless shows a decrease of a thousand cases as compared with the preceding year. In the whole Presidency the decrease is of 700 cases, Sind contributing an increase of 650 and the Northern and Southern Circles decreases of 150 and 200 respectively.

DECREASE IN DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The reports make clear one of the most satisfactory features of the administration of the year. The decrease in damage by fire is distinctly marked, the area of failure being 792,184 acres against 1,155,151 acres in the preceding year and it is hoped that the success so far achieved will encourage officers to persevere in carrying out with unremitting attention the measures which have contributed towards securing for the forests protection from fire. Government concur in the view expressed in the report for the Northern Circle that a great deal can be done by personal contact with the people and by winning their confidence and co-operation.

IMPOUNDINGS OF CATTLE.

The impounding of cattle from both open and closed forests increased in the Northern Circle chiefly owing to greater vigilance against goats. But the total number impounded was only 7,500 in the Central Circle the number rose from 132,000 to 149,000, the Southern Circle shows a fall from 18,000 to 12,000, and the figures in Sind give a small increase from 30,000 to 31,500. Compared with the forest area in each Circle, the ratios seem to be about 3 1-2 animals per square mile of forest in the Northern Circle, in the Central Circle nearly 24, approximately 2 1-2 in the Southern Circle and in Sind about 31. The effect on these ratios of the system of giving trespassers the option of paying grazing fees instead of having their cattle impounded is not very clear; for this system was, for reasons given, resorted to in but few cases in the Northern Circle, and in but one division of the Central Circle; while in the Southern Circle and in Sind it appears to have been generally adopted. Yet in Sind, with the highest ratio, the impoundings are described as not so heavy as they ought to have been. In the Southern Circle the impounding of trespassing cattle appears to be less than is required for the adequate protection of the forests, and it may be hoped that the more careful guarding of newly cut coupes which is being introduced from the Central into the Southern Circle will be honestly and successfully carried out. Local conditions in the Central Circle and in Sind doubtless render inevitable a higher ratio of cattle impounded per square miles of forest than in the Northern and Southern Circles in which the largest forest divisions (Thana and Kanara) have their forests more heavily wooded and less closely pressed on by settled cultivators, and by herdsmen, with their attendant cattle, than the opener forest of the Deccan and of Sind. But the figures seem to render advisable a caution against impounding in the more open forest divisions except when the protection and preservation of forest growth render that course truely necessary. The system of grazing fees of course affects the impounding of cattle, in so far as they may be impounded for nonpayment of such fees. In this connection it is noticeable that in the Northern Circle the great majority of impoundings were for trespass in closed forests (about 7 in every 9), while in the Central Circle the proportion is as 7 from open forests to 8 from closed and as 1 from open to 3 from closed in the Southern Circle and in Sind. The figures indicate the need for discretion in the Central Circle in impounding from open forests: and Government are not prepared to accept the objection raised by the Conservator, C. C. to the system of levying grazing fees in place of impounding for trespass in open forests.

DAMAGE BY LARVAL.

It is desirable that the alleged increase of damage from larvae resulting from more successful protection from fire should be carefully observed and reported on, and that the scientific investigation of larvae and insects harmful to forest growth should be studiously pursued. The damage caused in the Thana forests by the cyclone of May is much to be regretted. It is also a subject for regret that the results of distributing seedlings from the Central Nursery at Manjri were not more favourable. The conclusion of the Conservator of Forests C. C. in favour of smaller local nurseries seems to be supported by the experience of the Northern Circle and parts of the Southern Circle, where large percentages of the transplants are reported to have become established. In some divisions of the Southern Circle however less success was obtained; but it is admitted that much of this was due to the ignorance and apathy of subordinates. The Governor-in-Council is disposed to concur in the opinion that more may be hoped for, in the way of raising seedlings for transplanting into the forests, by the development of local nurseries than by raising large numbers of seedlings at a central nursery whence they have to be transported long distances. The central nursery would seem to be more usefully devoted to experiment and observation under expert management. Dibbling of seeds or planting in shallow pits does not appear to succeed anywhere. Girdling of inferior species should not be persisted in so as to deprive the ground of cover. The abandonment of the use of euphorbia as a fencing is approved. The experiments mentioned in the Central Circle report, are exceedingly interesting and should continue to be reported on fully from year to years, they may be extended in suitable localities if successful results continue to be obtained. The question of the supply of water from irrigation canals to the forests in Sind is under separate consideration, and the proposals of the Commissioner in Sind are awaited.

RESULTS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The conditions of the four Circles are so diverse that it is unnecessary to bring into comparison in one paragraph the various details under the headings Exploitation, Yield and Outturn, and Financial Results, which are fully stated and explained in the reports. It suffices to observe with regret that the net receipts of the Department show a decrease of Rs. 45,000 as compared with last year's figures, the surpluses in the Circles being as follows:—Northern Circle Rs. 1,27,765, Central Circle Rs. 1,60,142, Southern Circle Rs. 5,52,143, Sind Circle Rs. 1,20,512. Total Rs. 6,40,278. There are however not wanting signs of a recovery from the depression caused by the past years of drought, scarcity and famine. In the Central Circle there has been an improvement of Rs. 57,000, the small decrease in the Northern Circle is due to an increase in receipts being more than counter balanced by an increase in expenditure due to exceptional causes in connection with the alteration of management in the Dangs. In the Southern Circle an abnormal sum of Rs. 1,91,227 is said to be outstanding, which if realised in the year would have raised the surplus in that Circle above any known in the last 10 years. The year in Sind was one of low inundation. There seem therefore to be sound reasons for anticipating with some confidence an improvement in forest revenues in the next few year sunless there should be a return of the calamitous droughts which have recently been experienced. During the past quarter of a century much labour has been expended on demarcating and settling the forest area, rejecting what, under the extensive afforestments which followed on the passing of the Indian Forests Act of 1878, has been found after protracted discussion and deliberation to be unsuitable for treatment by scientific forestry or beyond the strength of the forest establishments to manage, and fixing the relations of the Department to the Revenue authorities and to the people. So far as such a matter can approach finality it may be said that a conclusion has now been nearly reached as to the area which can beneficially be treated as forest, and as to the establishment which is required to manage it. Such portions of the province as yet remain to be dealt with are but a small fraction of the whole. Meanwhile considerable progress has been made in developing a system on which the true forest area shall be worked, in preparing and carrying out working plans, in training establishments, in regulating the restrictions to be imposed on the people and the privileges to be allowed to them. Much remains to be done in all these directions, but Government feel assured that now that the difficult questions, which absorbed so much attention in the years that followed the passing of the Act, have practically reached a final decision, the progress already made towards perfecting the management of the forest area will be steadily maintained and developed.

Government concur with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture that the work of the Bombay Forest Survey Party may be considered satisfactory. The annual report of this party will not in future be submitted to this Government; but the survey work should continue to be briefly noticed in the Circle reports.

The Governor-in-Council desires to acknowledge the services rendered by the Conservators and Deputy Conservator in Sind and by the officers mentioned by them in their reports. Since the close of the year the lamented death of Mr. Fagan has deprived the Department of the services of an officer who had served Government with marked ability and unremitting zeal for a period of 27 years, and the Governor-in-Council takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the excellent work performed by that officer and his regret for so grievous a loss.

DAMAGES CLAIMED BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE G. I. P.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment in the suit brought by Keshavjee Assur against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 53,983 as compensation for injury sustained by him while travelling on the defendant's railway. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgment, read a portion of the plaint stating the cause of action and said it would be observed that the cause of action was the alleged negligence of the defendants in not drawing up the carriage of the plaintiff at the proper place and not providing sufficient light to enable him to see that his carriage had overshot the platform, without default on his part. The defendants denied these allegations they denied that the carriage was not drawn up in the proper place; they denied that the plaintiff fell while alighting from the carriage, or that there was no sufficient light or that he had suffered damages or serious injuries. They also said that, if plaintiff had sustained injuries they were partly due to his own negligence: and that even if all the plaintiff's allegations were true? still that the plaintiff was not in law entitled to succeed. There being the contentions, it was necessary before examining the facts to see what were the principles of law applicable to the case. Various authorities had been cited in argument, all of which were collected in Hodges on Railways. These authorities shewed clearly that all the circumstances of a case must be taken into consideration in determining the question as to whether or not there was negligence on the part of the railway company. No hard and fast rule could be laid down. Mere overshooting the platform was not in itself negligence the mere fact that there was not sufficient lighting was not in itself negligence. There must be something more to entitle the plaintiff to damages. It seemed to his lordship that Hodges at page 601 substantially reproduced the law on the subject. The result, therefore, of these cases seemed to be this that without examining the facts of this case, his lordship could not say whether the plaintiff should succeed or not; whether he had established his case and whether he had shewn any negligence on the part of the Company. The principal witness on behalf of the plaintiff was the plaintiff himself. He was a merchant and a muccadum of various mills, had a business of his own and his annual income, he said, was between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 35,000. He said that, on the 30th March 1903, he was going from Bombay to Chimboor, where he lived temporarily. In his cross-examination, he said he thought he was alighting on the platform as usual, he looked where he was going to, but it was quite dark. His lordship referred to the evidence of Parulkar, secretary to the Naranjee Mills, Rao Saheb Dalvi, a merchant, and Gordhandas Ramjee, plaintiff's mehta. In regard to this evidence, his lordship felt bound to say that he had been most favourably impressed by these witnesses, especially the plaintiff who struck him as a respectable, frank witness. His lordship could not conceive his making up a case against the defendants. Parulkar and Dalvi were also highly respectable witnesses who struck his lordship very favourably. Gordhandas was a mehta of the plaintiff, and therefore his evidence must be looked upon with caution, but what he said was that he saw the plaintiff lying down, he did not say that he saw him fall. His lordship was struck with his frankness, and it struck him that he was a respectable witness. Having regard to the plaintiff's position as a muccadum and to his income, it seemed very improbable that he would come forward with a case which, according to the defendants, was absolutely untrue. This was the oral evidence. But in this case, as in others, his lordship preferred relying upon the contemporaneous documentary evidence. It must be remembered that the accident took place about 7 p. m. on the 30th March 1903, and on the very next day, the plaintiff sent through his solicitors a notice to the Company. It was exactly the same as to what the plaintiff alleged had occurred with the exception of one particular, as to which he made a mistake, which was not important and about which his lordship was sufficiently satisfied, namely that his brother was not there. Still more important was the report of the station master at Sion, also 31st March 1903. This report was made by the defendant's own official from fresh information gathered on the spot. His lordship regarded the evidence for the plaintiff conclusive unless he found something equally conclusive on the defendants' side. His lordship then proceeded to discuss the evidence of the defendants' witnesses. The first witness Augustine De Silva seemed to be a very disreputable looking witness, and he did not impress his lordship in the least. It would be mere waste of breath to discuss his evidence. After referring to the statements of the other witnesses for the Company, his lordship said it was conceivable that all these witnesses were confusing the time when they saw the plaintiff fall. They might have seen him fallen, but not in the act of falling. A number of other witnesses were examined on other points, on which his lordship said it was not necessary for him to dwell, the guard said he did not see any man fallen; but it was a common case that the plaintiff fell before the train left. The guard would have seen the plaintiff fallen, as his carriage was the last one. Even if he did not see the man fallen, his lordship would conclude that was because it was very dark, so dark that the nearest object could not be seen. His lordship disbelieved the witnesses entirely who said that the plaintiff's carriage drew up by the platform, and there was no conceivable reason why they should remember such a circumstance. The engine-driver was not aware of the accident. He never overshot the platform, he said. In cross-examination he said he sometimes overshot, but not this time, while, curiously enough, Mr. Robertson was forced to admit that the train did overshoot a little. His lordship said, after reviewing the defendants' evidence, that it was impossible not to see that the plaintiff's evidence was overwhelming. The question was raised as to whether it was the habit of the plaintiff to use the overbridge and whether his carriage did not stand there. His lordship did not think it to be of importance, but there was nothing to show that the plaintiff's carriage did not come to the overbridge. As it was abundantly clear that he fell while alighting, the point about the carriage was not important. His lordship saw nothing to make him disbelieve that plaintiff used the overbridge. Though the train often overshot, it was not within the experience of the plaintiff. It was dark. The sun set at 6-13 p. m.; twilight lasted 38 minutes; and the accident took place at 6-54 p. m. i. e. when it was dark. As regarded the artificial lamps, they were insufficient, and none of them threw any light on the slope. His lordship held that the Company was negligent in not drawing up the train properly, not providing sufficient light, and not cautioning the plaintiff. After referring to the question of injuries and the damage sustained by the plaintiff, his lordship awarded him Rs. 4,000 for medical charges, Rs. 5,000 for the physical pain he had suffered, and Rs. 15,000 for loss of income. A decree was passed for plaintiff for Rs. 24,000 in all and costs.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund for the year ended December 31st last;—

To balance on January 1-1903, in Bank of Bombay Rs.6,187-11-7, with Dr. DeMonte Rs. 5-8-0, in hand Rs. 14-6-7, Total Rs. 6,207-10 2.

By disbursements:—The following amounts have been disbursed from January 1st 1903 to December 31 1903 in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the Plague Epidemic. Through Dr. Choksey Rs. 40; Through Dr. D. A. DeMonte Rs. 5-8; Through Medical Officer Modikhana Hospital, Rs. 40; Through Lady Superior St. Joseph Convent, Rs. 20; Through Lady Superior St. Joseph Foundling Home, Rs. 200; Through Health Department Rs. 290; Total Rs. 775-8 0; Balance available on January 1 1904, Rs. 5,432-2-2.

Cash in hand on January 1st 1904, Rs. 14-6-7; Cash with Bank of Bombay on January 1st 1904 Rs. 5,417-11-7; Total Rs. 5,432-2-2.

The accounts are signed by Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer and Mr. W. L. Harvey Chairman of the Fund Committee.

THE Massuzai on the Kurram border have given some trouble this summer, though nothing of any serious moment. Their "jirga" recently obeyed a summons to "come in," and it is probable the matter will be settled without a resort to punitive measures.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving, healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness inability to sleep, pain in the side, etc. These wonderful Pills if taken according to printed directions accompanying each box strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Auchencrag, 2541 tons, Captain M B Reid, will sailed to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Muristan 1736 tons, Captain J B Moore sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons Captain F Shildrick sailed yesterday for Rangoon; &c with, a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 650 tons, Captain A Ralston, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hangkok 24th June, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Fenay Lodge, 2075 tons, Captain J Neuman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 24th June in ballast and Mr F Clerk as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1319 tons, Captain H Ihle, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and Rev F E Pearse, Mr D A de Souza and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons, Captain C H Sharp, sailed yesterday for Delagoa Bay, &c with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Lieut Liveesay, Mr F R Duffin, 2 Hospital assistants, 5 warrant officers, one agent and 155 deck,

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 14.

Vessel.	Tons.	Agt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor	Calcutta		M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Auchencrag	2541	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Istrar	2978	Perks	Hull		K Nixon & Co
Fekin	2523		Cooke	12-7	P & O Co
Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis			T Morrison and Co
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Garland			M M & Co
Tientsin	2575	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Nurani	2870	Thompson	Calcutta		T M & Co
Coromandel	2782	Montford	China	27-7	P & O Co
Fenay Lodge	2075	Neuman			
Alboin	650	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Nyanza	2640	Macaulay			M M & Co
Henzada	1310	Cutbush			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	23-7	F Muir & Co
C	Castello	2338	Gresham	Hull	16-7	F M & Co
D	Knowsley Hall	2790	Buck	K'chee	16-7	K Nixon & Co
F	Bodlewell	2208	Seurr	Antwerp	21-7	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		B & P S N Co
G	Moshtari	1111	Storey	Red Sea Ports	16-7	B & P S & Co
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	M Coast	21-7	H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunet	P Gulf	18-7	B & P S N Co
O	Naderi	1108	Metcalfe	Red Sea Ports	21-7	B & P S N Co

At Dock Gate P.

Courland ... 760 Ebrahim ... Marmagoa ... 14-7 Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji ... 517 Ahmed ... K'chi ... 16-7 Shpd

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Britannia	1970	Garrick	Liverpool	16-7	W & A G & Co
3	Levanzo	2587	Viola	Genoa	15-7	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-7	F R S N Co
5	Havraise	3404	James	Havre	20-7	J M & Co
6	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Dunkirk	19-7	K Nixon & Co
7	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	23-7	F Muir
9	Alavia	2973	Peel	Mauritius	20-7	E Tajbhoy
10 & 11	Arabia	4167	Leigh	Aden	16-7	P & O Co
12	Goldenfels	2269	Schwary	K chee	16-7	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dumra ... 762 William ... K'chee ... 16-7 ... M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ismaila ... 3381 Stebbing ... 17-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Alboin s	Ralston	Bangkok, June 21
14	Fenay Lodge s	Neuman	Cape Town, June 24
	Henzada s	Cutbush	Bushire, June 29
	Nyanza s	Macaulay	Bunbury, June 24

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Kapurthala s	Watson	Persian Gulf
	Landaura s	Farquharson	Calcutta, &c
	Loodiana s	Sharp	Zanzibar, &c
	Upada s	Shelderick	Rangoon, &c
	Muristan s	Moore	Karachi
	Reichstag s	Ihle	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Levanza, Viola, for Genoa &c.
" Auchencrag, Reid, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fehio, for China &c.
" Akbar, for Alleppy.
" Hinzada, for Persian gulf.
" Fenay Lodge, for Port said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
10	Itola	3362	Bombay
10	Marienfels	3665	Hamburg
10	Historian	4455	Liverpool
10	Urlana	3348	Rangoon
10	Catherine Apcar	1730	Hongkong
10	Dove Dale	1855	Singapore
11	Singu	1912	Rangoon
11	Strathmore	2292	Colombo
11	Johannesberger	1827	Rangoon
11	Flamingo	2450	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
11	Bohemia	2061	Hull
11	Arroyo	2307	Bombay
11	Maroa	4451	Bombay
11	Bascombe	2433	Bombay
11	Tarola	3659	Rangoon
12	Islanda	2361	Bombay
12	Cydonia	1029	Penang
12	Lena	2679	Rangoon
12	Burdsfield	2615	Bombay
12	Sirdhana	2074	Bombay
12	Syriam	891	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
11	Argyll	Calcutta
11	Congella	Calcutta
11	Clan Mackenzie	Cocanada
11	Gisela	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Cumming arrived in London on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Clan Fraser, arrived in London on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Macfadyen, arrived in London, on the morning of the 13th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Brittania, arrived at Suez, from Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

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190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the Elliman First Aid Book For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., Illustrated.

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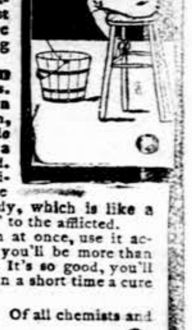
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For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

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"SIMPLE SIMON"



caught nothing, because his methods were wrong Headache and Neuralgia — most distressing of maladies have to be treated with something stronger than faith.

Little's Oriental Balm acts like magic in such cases. The throbbing ceases, often after a single application, you are free of that horrible pounding, pounding, like a trip-hammer in your head. We have thousands of testimonials as to the genuine worth of this great remedy, which is like a veritable "Balm of Gilead" to the afflicted.

Get a bottle of the Balm at once, use it according to directions—and you'll be more than delighted with the result. It's so good, you'll get results promptly—and in a short time a cure will result.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

Your Stomach

may be "all upset," you cannot eat the simplest food, perhaps, without feeling ill effects from it. Can't go out to dinner, like the other fellows, and be sure of an enjoyable evening. While your talking to your hostess, you feel uneasy—restless—wish you were home. You become depressed, unhappy, life has lost much of its zest for you.

That stomach can be reorganized. Your digestion can be strengthened—brought back to its normal tone, by Nature's Herbal Extract. It's a scientific remedy, and the safest digestive that could be made.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA

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Ask your Tobacconist for them, and do not be put off with any other.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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BIG G TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Be sure you get POWELL'S with above Trade Mark

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Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 10.
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THE CAMPAIGN.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 22-8
" " Silver " " 34
Hunting Nickel " " 25
Silver " 38
Half hunting, Nickel " 28
Silver " 42

THE CHAMPION.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 30
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ENGLISH HALL-MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

LORD DUNDONALD is a striking example of hereditary instincts. The history of his grandfather is almost his own. Everybody knows what an active, almost volcanic, personality that great sailor was; how, after he had brilliantly helped Nelson to win his victory, he found himself later on, not the honoured champion of the nation, but almost an outlaw and an outcast. The history of the £1,000 fine he was compelled to pay is mentioned on the bank-note for that amount which the fiery sailor gave, and which he endorsed with a scathing attack on his then triumphant enemies. The bank-note may still be seen at the Bank of England. Posterity has reversed the wrong done to Lord Dundonald, and even his own contemporaries did not allow him to die without recognising that he had been grossly wronged.

I have no space or right to discuss the dispute between the Lord Dundonald of to-day and the Canadian Government; but one can't help feeling some sympathy for a soldier whose career has come to an abrupt termination, especially as Lord Dundonald has many of the qualities that make a born leader of men. It is one of the ironies of the last war that this commander, who subsequently rendered such valuable services, should have got employment by accident and almost by force. He had been, I believe, hanging about Pall Mall for many a weary day, asking vainly for employment, though he had many years of service to his credit: it was all in vain. At last he took the bold step of going out to South Africa on his own account, and, in this way he forced the hands of the authorities, and their profit and to that of his country his resources to were utilise. When he entered Ladysmith at the head of his cavalry on the day of his famous relief, he must have had some grim thoughts on the ironies and accidents of a military career.

Lord Dundonald has been described as looking a little more like a dreamer than a man of action; perhaps his true career would have been that of a legislator. He has a mind of incessant activity, has invented many things, great and small—in short, is one of those strong, vital—I had almost said volcanic—spirits that, like his illustrious ancestors, are bound to come into collision with fate, authorities, and conventions. Lady Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, who was thrown from her pony and seriously injured the other day in one of the wildest corners of the Western Highlands, but who is happily recovering, changed her state but not her name when she married two or three years ago, the clever and popular young M.P. for the College Division of Glasgow. Born Miss Ann Christian Maxwell, she is the eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell, the versatile Member for Wigtownshire; and before her marriage she was not only her father's constant companion but not infrequently his industrious amanuensis in the literary labours which have so agreeably diversified his Parliamentary career during the past fifteen or eighteen years.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell and Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith come originally of the same stock—of which also are the Maxwells of Herries (who have recently given a Duchess to the Premier English Duke) and the Maxwells now Lords Farnham. They diverged, however as far back as the thirteenth century, and some four hundred year later, the heads of both houses were created baronets by James II. within a year of one another. There are more than twenty years between Sir Herbert and Sir John, but they have long been fast friends, and they pursued the wily salmon together, or stalked the red deer on the far hill-tops of Corrour for many a season before they ever thought that they were to stand to one another in the relation of father-in-law and son-in-law.

These Irvings are a brilliant family, to be sure? The younger branch are in their way quite as remarkable as the illustrious parent. The other night, at the Royal Theatrical Fund Dinner, I heard Mr. Harry B. Irving make an excellent, a vivid, and eloquent speech, full of force, logic, and point: and, a few days before, I saw his brother, Mr Lawrence Irving, enact the chief part in a play of his own, Richard Lovelace is a very fine setting of the old story of the struggle between Roundhead and Cavalier, and the still older struggles between two men for the love of a beautiful woman. The play interests from the first moment to the last. Here and there I would suggest some compression; some of the effects are rather marred by undue prolongations. Passion, especially of a poignant kind, cannot bear diffuseness—it ceases to be poignant But these are defects, which can easily be remedied; and the play remains very poetic, and very touching, and very dramatic. There are many passages which are really striking in their lofty eloquence. No man could have written them who had not the spirit of a dramatic poet, and the cunning hand of a man of letters. Some of the scenes brought a gulp into one's throat, so full were they of the pathos and tragedy of love, and the inauspicious destiny with which love has so often to fight. The play took a great hold of me, and when it was ended I felt as though I had been awakened from a delicious, though somewhat troubled, dream.

I think Mr. Irving ought to have been satisfied to have left the chief acting part to another—to be author, manager, and leading man in a play is too much for even his versatility. But his performance in many passages—especially in the poetry—was quite excellent. I have only space to add that Miss Mabel Hocking was delightful in the "role" of the heroine—arch, tragic, tender, all these things she was by turn. Mr. Hearn was striking as the villain of the piece.

Mr. Richard Morton writes: The autobiography of Paul Cinquevalli was most interesting, but I do not know why he omitted a characteristic and exciting incident of his boyhood travels. I have heard him tell the story more than once, and think it worth preserving, as it throws such a strong light on the trials and troubles that fall to the lot of a Continental acrobat—and nearly all acrobats come from the Continent.

"Cinquevalli as a lad was touring in Galicia with his first employers. The circus waggons were crawling one after another through a rocky pass when they were suddenly held up by some brigands. The chief of the marauders quickly ran the rule over the foremost waggons, and demanded, 'Where's the money? Now, these are takings of the tour were in the last waggon, in the personal charge of 'Madame' the elderly lady at the head of the circus company.

"Mr. Brigand was directed to the money waggon Pulling open the door sure enough he discovered Madame sitting at a table, counting the very identical money he so much coveted. 'What do you want?' asked Madame in no way put out. 'The money,' replied the brigand. 'Come in and take it,' said Madame. The man advanced joyfully he put one foot into the waggon and the next moment Madame had flung the contents of a pepper pot full into his eyes. Blinded reeling with agony he fell down the steps and was quickly collared by the members of the troupe his companions executing a masterly retreat. Delivered up to justice, he turned out to be a notorious brigand with a big price on his head. This sum Madame had the pleasure of pocketing."

The old boys and girls of Mr. F. R. Bensons travelling college of acting will turn up in force in the company which Mr. Otho Stuart, himself a distinguished Bensonian, has engaged for his September opening of the Adelphi Theatre, with The Prayer of the Sword. Mr. Stuart himself will take no part, except that of manager and producer, but still there will be no less than four of Mr. Benson's favourite pupils for the stage (to be handed over in due course by The Earl and the Girl), and these are Miss Lily Brayton, who, it will be remembered, went straight from Benson's to His Majesty's to play many parts in the cast-shuffling production of Ulysses, and who subsequently made a big hit as the poor little Katusha of Mr. Tree's touring Resurrection company Mr. Oscar Asche, Miss Brayton's husband, who is also one of the F. R. B.'s who found London engagements at the principal theatre of the metropolis Mr. Alfred Brydone, who has been a Bensonian for many years and Mr. Walter Hampden, who recently attracted some attention by his performance of Agamemnon at a Benson matinee, and who in The Prayer of the Sword will appear in the leading part—I was going to say "leading character," but that, of course, has been wisely reserved for Mr. Oscar Asche.

One of the latest additions to the St. Louis Exhibition, in the way of artistic entertainment, is the charming singer, Miss Marie Narelle, who, in response to the allurement of huge fees and the injunctions of a nature that loves hard work and hard travelling, has sailed over to the other side to lend her beautiful voice to the Exhibition concerts. Miss Narelle, after a long experience of tramping tours in the rough regions of Australia where she has made that tea of teas that is only possible when the "billy," or pot, is boiled over the crackling twigs of the eucalyptus tree, came to London some two or three years ago, and struck oil—not eucalyptus oil—at once. Possessed of an unusually pure voice of the ballad class, a handsome, picturesque, and youthful form, and a frank and unaffected manner, Miss Narelle found the books of the English musical agents open to her wherever she went, and her time in England, and in Ireland was one long joy of well-appreciated and well-paid work. May the good fortune that on this side attended this big laughing child of the back-woods, who can ride like a cowboy, shoot like a Rider Haggard hunter, and sing like an angel, be with her throughout, and long after her visit to St. Louis.

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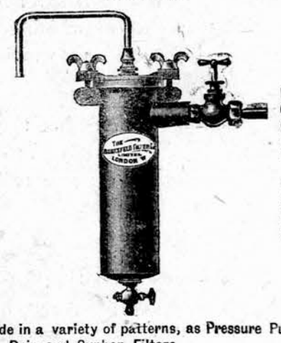
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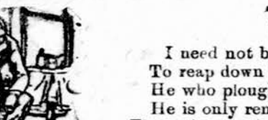
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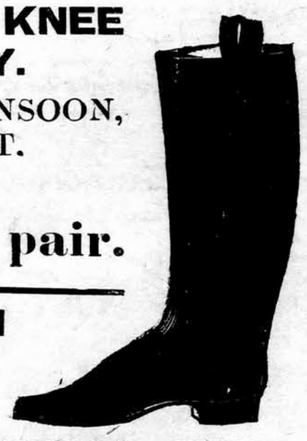


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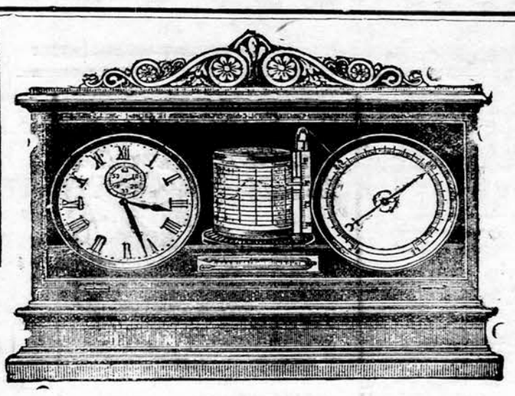
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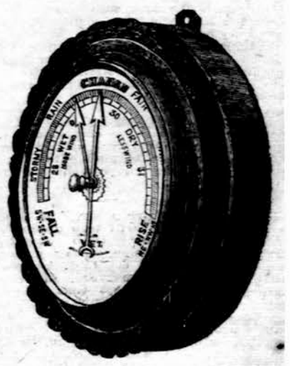
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